The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

RING THE BELLS SOFTLY.

Some one has gone from this strange world of ours,
No more to gather its thorns with its flowers;
No more to linger where sunbeams must fade,
Where, on all beauty, death's fingers are laid;
Weary with mingling life's bitter and sweet,
Weary with parting and never to meet,
Some one has gone to the bright, golden shore;
Ring the bell softly, there's crape on the door!
Ring the bell SOFTLY, there's crape on the door!

Some one is resting from sorrow and sin,
Happy where earth's conflicts enter not in;
Joyous as birds, when the morning is bright,
When the sweet sunbeams have brought us their light,
Weary with sowing and never to reap,
Weary with labor, and welcoming sleep,
Some one's departed to heaven's bright shore,
Ring the bell softly, there's crape on the door!
Ring the bell SOFTLY, there's crape on the door!

Angels were anxiously longing to meet,
One who walks with them in heaven's bright street;
Loved ones have whispered that some one is blest—
Free from earth's trials, and taking sweet rest,
Yes! there is one more in angelic bless—
One less to cherish, and one less to kiss;
One more departed to heaven's bright shore,
Ring the bell softly, there's crape on the door!
Ring the bell SOFTLY, there's crape on the door!

DEXTER SMITH.

FROST-WORK.

These winter nights, against my window pane
Nature with magic pencil draws designs
Of ferns and blossoms and fine spray of pines,
Oak-leaf and acorn and fantastic vines,
Which she will make when summer comes again—
Weird arabesques in silver, flat and cold,
Like curious Chinese etchings. By and by,
Walking my leafy garden as of old
These frosty fantasies shall charm my eye
In azure, damask, emerald, and gold.

BRANDING AND TATTOOING.

[Chamber's Journal.]

Branding, or burning some initial number, or other mark, on the arm or body, was formerly a punishment much adopted in England. In many cases, where the penalty of death was pronounced, it was commuted to branding, through the influence of the peculiar custom known as "benefit of clergy." Priests, in our feudal days, defied the civil power. When they offended against the laws of the land the bishop of the diocese took the matter into his hands, and denied the right of the state to interfere. This benefit or exemption was conceded to the clergy because they were clergy; and after some time it was conceded also to such laymen as could read—a rare accomplishment in those days. If a layman "claimed his clergy" on this ground, and if it was admitted, he was simply burned or branded in the hand, and then let go—even though he had committed some grave offence against the laws of his country. The difference was this; that a layman could only claim benefit of clergy once, whereas a priest could do so again and again. There was some little difference, too, in the mode of branding; but it was always done by the application of a hot iron to the skin. In more recent centuries, when branding was the recognized punishment for a long list of offences, it was found that the fear of this infliction was not strong enough to act as a deterrent from crime; a change was therefore made; the offender, instead of being branded on the hand, received the degrading mark on the most visible part of the left cheek, near the nose. At length, about a century ago, judges and magistrates were permitted, at their discretion, to substitute fine or imprisonment for branding; and society acquiesced in the gradual abandonment of an ordeal which was really a life punishment, seeing that the brand remained as a scar.

Branding, so far as concerns the proper meaning of the word, is no longer recognized by the English law; but it stills exists under the character of *staining* or *marking*. An iron instrument, having a definite shape at the end, is used, not to harm the skin, but to puncture it; and something of a chemical nature—be it ink, saltpetre, or gunpowder—is rubbed into the punctures. The punishment is confined, we believe, to deserters from the army. The Mutiny Act is very distinct on this matter: "On the first and on every subsequent conviction for desertion, the court-martial, in addition to any other punishment, may order the offender to be marked on the left side, two inches below the arm-pit, with the letter D, such letter not to be less than an inch long, and to be marked upon the skin with some ink or gunpowder, or other preparation, so as to be visible and conspicuous, and not liable to be obliterated." The law mercifully puts the brand where ordinary clothing effectually conceals it; but the ominous D is there, nevertheless, to be appealed to as a test of identity in case of further infractions of the law. Irrespective of any idea of punishment, many sailors and soldiers have a taste for marking or tattooing, each one selecting such a device as may best please him. The mark becomes a sort of baptismal register, a sign by which relations and friends may identify him in case of need. This is usually done by pricking the skin with a needle, in as many spots as will form a letter or other device, and immediately rubbing in gunpowder finely pulverized; the part is held near the fire, and heat does the rest. One description states that the powder actually explodes, and drives an indelible mark into each puncture, but be this as it may, some stain or other, pulverescent or liquid, enters the punctures, and remains permanent.

We come next to real tattooing, a subject concerning which the available information is curious and interesting.

A doubt has arisen whether tattoo of the skin has anything to do with tattoo of a drum; but nothing further can be obtained than a similarity in the sound of spelling of the word or both. The word tattoo, as applied to a peculiar kind of drum-beating, does not seem to belong to the French or to any other language derived from the Latin; it is of Teutonic origin. Sir James Turner, in his "Pallas Armada," a treatise on military affairs published about a century and a half ago, spells the word *taptoo*, and explains it as the signal for closing the sutlers' canteens in garrisons and camps. The origin is supposed to have been the Dutch *taptoe*—tap signifying, as with us, either a spigot or an ale-house; and the taptoe being equivalent to the closing of the spigot or tap. The Germans speak of *zapfenstreich*, the knocking or striking of the spigot into a cask; there seems reason to believe that this was the origin of the taptoe or tattoo series of words—tapping a cask, and tapping a drum. The nations of Southern Europe which derived their languages from the Latin, express the beat of the drum by many curious combinations of the syllables *rat, tat, tan, tar*, and one or two others, such as rat-a-plan, tan-tan, tar-a-pat-a-pan, ta-rap-a-tan, para-pata-pan, pata-pata-pan, tap-a-rap-a-tan, tap-a-tan, tap-pa-tar, and the like. Everything tends to show that it was quite an accidental similarity which the South Sea voyagers found to exist between two words—the native name for the puncturing of the skin, and the north European name for the tap of the tap of a drum. True, one learned man tells us that *ta* is the root of a whole series of words denoting to strike or to knock, in some of the Polynesian languages; but on the other hand, tattooing is designated by a wholly different word in some of the islands where (t is adopted—as we shall presently see.

When tattooing was first practiced, is a doubtful question: but it can at any rate be traced up to remote times. In some of these tombs near Thebes, there are painted walls representing a white race of men tattooed and clothed in skins. These are supposed to have been Thracian Europeans. Cæsar, in his Commentaries speaks of the Britons as being tattooed; they were unquestionably stained, and not unlikely in ornate patterns.

Recent travelers do not pay much attention to tattoo-marks on the persons of natives in rude or barbarous countries; but in the earlier narratives, frequent descriptions of this matter are given. In Bosman's "Description of the Coast of Guinea," published in Dutch, and republished in an English form about the beginning of the last century, the author notices the tattooing of some of the west Africans. He was Chief Factor for the Dutch at the fort of St. George d'Elmina—the very fort, by the way, which is just now bringing us into trouble with his barbaric Ashantee Majesty. Bosman says: "They make small incisions all over the bodies of the infants, in a sort of regular manner, expressing some figure thereby; but the females are more adorned with these ornaments than the males, and each at pleasure of their parents. You may easily guess that this mangling of the bodies of those tender creatures must be very painful; but as it is the fashion here, and is thought very ornamental, it is practised by everybody." The tattooing instrument appears to be a sort of cross between a small hoe and a saw, or a hoe jagged at its sharp edge with saw-teeth. The blade is often made of a bone or shell, scraped very thin, varying from a quarter of an inch to an inch and a half in width, and having from three to twenty teeth cut in it. A black paint or stain is made, derived from this soot or charcoal of a particular kind of wood, liquefied with water or oil. The teeth of the tattooing instrument, when dipped into this paint, are placed upon the skin; and a handle to which it is attached receives smart rapid blows from a stick or thin wooden mallet suitable for the purpose. The teeth pierce the skin, and carry with them the black paint, which leaves a permanent stain.

Captain Cook, in his first voyage to the South Seas, collected the materials for that admirable account of the Otaheitans which finds its place among the classics of "Discovery" narratives, and which tempts us so often to compare the Tahiti of our day with the Otaheite of a century ago. He did not fail to notice the corporeal adornments of the natives. "They stain their bodies by indenting or pricking the flesh with a small instrument made of bone, cut into short teeth; which indentings they fill up with a dark-blue or blackish mixture, prepared from the smoke of an oily nut, burned by them instead of candles, and water. This operation which is called by the natives *tattawcing*, is exceedingly painful, and leaves an indelible mark on the skin. It is usually performed when they are about ten or twelve years of age, and on different parts of the body." The greatest pain, he states, results from the tattooing on the lower parts of the body, from which the decoration proceeds high up in a series of crescents or arches. Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Banks, who accompanied Captain Cook on this memorable voyage, was on one occasion present at the tattooing of an Otaheitan girl about twelve years of age. She lay on her face. The process was performed with "an instrument that had twenty teeth; and at each stroke, which was repeated every moment, serum, mixed with blood, issued. She bore it with great resolution for several minutes; but at length the pain became so violent that she murmured and complained, and then burst into most violent lamentations. But her operator was inexorable; while some females present chid, and even beat her."

Cook, in his second voyage, visited the isle of Amsterdam, where he found the men tattooed from the hip to the middle of the thigh; but the women had these adornments on the arms and fingers, and only in a slight degree. Many women in other South Sea islands were tattooed in the form of a Z on every joint of their fingers and toes, and frequently on the outside of the feet. Other devices were squares, crescents, circles, men, dogs, birds, etc. Some of the old men had the greater part of their bodies covered with large patches of black, deeply indented at the edges, like a rude imitation of flame. Some of the tattooing was checker-wise, straight lines crossing at right angles. In a few singular instances, the women had only the tip of the tongue tattooed. In the Caroline Isles, tattooing was regarded as a religious ceremony, to be performed under favorable auspices. The officiating priest invoked a blessing from the gods on the family of the patient. If a gentle breeze arose, it was accepted as the approving voice of the gods, and the operation proceeded; if not it was suspended; for any tattooing under the anger of the gods would have led to the submerging of the islands by a raging storm.

New Zealand is the country of which we have most knowledge in regard to the practice of tattooing, owing to the number of travelers who have described it. John Rutherford, a seaman engaged on a South Sea voyage, was captured on the northern of the two islands in 1816, and treated him kindly on the whole, and conferred on him the honor of tattooing, which ceremony he described in the published record of his adventures. Laid on his back, amid a group of natives, he underwent the ordeal on his body, arms, and face. Several tools were employed, some with teeth and same without; varied in size and shape to fit different parts. The operation lasted four hours; during which the chief's daughters wiped the blood from his face with a bunch of flax. Then they washed him at a neighboring stream, dried him before a fire, and gave him his garments one by one, except his shirt, which one of the ladies put on her own person, wearing it hind-side before. So severe had been the scarifying, that he lost his sight for three days, and did not fully recover for six weeks. The frontispiece to his volume represents him adorned with a most elaborate tattoo of devices; while another engraved plate gives facsimiles of various kinds of tattooing instruments employed.

The best and fullest account of this subject was given by Mr. Earle, who resided nine years in New Zealand, shortly before the first settler ventured there from England. In his work, published in 1829, an engraving is given representing a new Zealand chief ying in an easy position on a kind of blanket, and an artistic tattooer operating upon him. He says:

"The art of tattooing has been brought to such perfection here, that whenever we have seen a New Zealander with skin thus ornamented, we have admired him. It is looked upon as answering the same purpose as clothes. When a chief throws off his mats, he seems as proud of displaying the beautiful ornaments figured on his skin as fashionable attire. It is an essential part of warlike preparation. The whole of the district of Ko-ro-ra-di-Ka was preparing for the approaching war. Their cannon, muskets, powder and ball increased daily; and a very ingenious artist, named Aranghie, arrived to carry on this important branch of his art, which was soon placed in requisition: for all the mighty men in the neighborhood were one by one under his operating hands. As this professor was a near neighbor of mine, I frequently paid him a visit in his studio; and he returned the compliment whenever he had time to spare. He was considered by his countrymen a perfect master of the art of tatooing; and men of the highest rank and importance were in the habit of traveling long journeys in order to put their skins under his skilful hands. Indeed, so largely were his works esteemed, that I have seen many of his drawings exhibited even after death. A neighbor of mine very lately killed a chief who had been tattooed by Aranghie, and appreciating the artist's work so highly, he skinned the chieftain's thighs, and covered his cartouch-box with it! I was astonished to see with what boldness and precision Aranghie drew his designs upon the skin, and what beautiful ornament he produced; no rule and compasses could be more correct than the lines and circles he formed. So unrivalled is he in his profession, that a highly finished face of a chief from the hands of this artist is as greatly prized in New Zealand as a head from the hands of Sir. Thomas Lawrence is amongst us. This professor was merely a cooky, or slave; but by skill and industry he raised himself to an equality with the greatest men of his country; and as every chief who employed him always made him some handsome present, he soon became a man of wealth, and was on stantly surrounded by important personages."

We thus learn from Mr. Earle that tattooing is veritably a branch of the fine arts, in the estimation of those who are most concerned in the matter; and even the Englishman himself was roused to enthusiasm in the matter: The Church Missionary Society have in their museum a bust of a chieftain, carved by himself in very hard wood, with rude iron tools of his own making, and the tattoo-marks on his face are faithfully copied. Unusually complex devices are said to require weeks, or even months, in their execution, seeing that some portions of the skin must be healed before others are proceeded with. From various authorities we learn that among these savage tribes tattooing is the mark of gentility, and is as much prized as is the exhibition of coats of arms by many families in England. A traveler, Mr. Marsden, ventured to tell one of the New Zealand chiefs that it would be a pity to tattoo his nephew Rocow, as he was a fine-looking youth, with a dignified, open, and pleasant countenance, which ought not to be disfigured. What was the reply? "The chief laughed in my face, and said his nephew must be tattoed, as it would give him a noble, masculine, and warlike appearance; that he would not be fitted to be his successor with a smooth face; and that the New Zealanders would look on him merely as a woman if he was not tattooed."

A PROVIDENCE, R. I., boot dealer has been sent to jail for 90 days for selling a blind man two old boots, of different sizes, as a pair.

THE strong point of Lucy Adams, the variety star, is her song of "Apples for a Penny." While singing it in Acker's Theatre, Troy, she threw several apples with great force and precision at somebody in the audience. One knocked the front teeth out of an excitable man, and he threw it back with equal ability. It struck the star under the eye, and she ran behind the scenes screaming. Then Guy Linton, another variety star, and Lucy's husband, popped out and offered to fight the man who had hurt her, but he had gone away to have his teeth fixed.

TOO LATE.

If this love that is gilding life's summer
Had come in life's spring,
How my soul would have met the new comer,
With garment and Ring;
With sacrifice offered in gladness,
With hope for the beautiful years—
Alas! from the depth of my sadness,
I greet it with tears.

Too late do we stand at the altar!
Too late you rejoice!
Too late do you tremble and falter
At the sound of my voice!
The hand that you hold has grown thinner,
The heart has known anguish and fears;
I am yours, O victorious winner!
I salute you with tears!

You say that Love's golden September
Is faithful and strong;
You marvel that I should remember
Love's May time of wrong!
The sorrow for you is all over;
My heart is prophetic in fears,
And so, for your kiss as my lover,
I offer my tears!

What! give to the cheek in its whiteness,
Praise lost to his bloom?
What! turn from the eyes in their brightness,
And worship their gloom?
The rose, in its freshness and beauty,
You crushed in your earlier years;
Will you cherish it, faded, from duty?
I answer with tears.

FASHION.

[N. Y. Mail.]

Japanese silks will be more fashionable next summer than they have ever been, we hear. Some of the new patterns are exceedingly pretty, and for evening dresses will "make up lovely." Like many other things, buttons on dresses are going out of fashion. Nowadays the front of the waist is fastened with hooks and eyes; and down the front, instead of buttons, are placed a row of small bows made of the same material as the dress. The effect is quite pretty. The idea, we understand, is "imported."

The new feather fans appear to be quite the rage. They are much smaller in size than those used last summer, and not half as awkward-looking. Those of peacock-feathers are the handsomest on gilt or ivory sticks. The old swans' down fans in use during the days of our grandmothers are also coming in fashion again.

Vines of natural or artificial flowers are used to trim evening dresses with beautiful effect, they being made to simulate overskirts, apron-fronts, court-trains, etc., in the most charming style. Miss Dyas, in "Folline," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is said to have originated the idea.

Among the unique entertainments of the season are "Dickens parties," the invited guests being requested to appear in some character made celebrated by the late Mr. Dickens. Several have already been given on extensive scales, and all proved most successful and enjoyable. It is about time for something new in the entertaining line, for "kettledrums" and Germans are becoming almost monotonous.

Feathers are quite commonly used as head-dresses at the balls and parties this season, in imitation of our aristocratic cousins in London. It is a pretty and graceful fashion when not overdone, as it was at the Charity and Infant Asylum balls. Marabout feathers are most in favor among the leading ladies of fashion, for they are expensive, and a few ladies can "get up a corner" in Marabout.

Fewer Germans have been given this season than ever before, and at those that have been given only floral "favors" are distributed in profusion. As the German was given last year, it was a very expensive entertainment, the "favors" often requiring a great financial outlay, especially if the "favors" were intended to be retained by the guests as souvenirs, and the hostess desired her German to be "talked about."

Charlotte Corday hats have taken the place of the questionable Rabagas. The former is a very large affair turning up on one side and down on the other. They are trimmed in every imaginable manner, and with almost everything, from a bunch of roses to a pound or two of miscellaneous feathers, mixed with a dollar's worth of cheap knick-knacks. It is an "open question" whether these hats will remain in fashion among ladies for any protracted period.

The bride's cake at a recent wedding represented a church with the traditional "happy couple" coming out of the door arm-in-arm. The edifice was 4 feet high, and stood on a velvet scarlet standard. The candy bride and bridegroom were dressed in real clothes, the lace on the former's dress being genuine round point. The whole affair was very sweet. To get at the cake, however, it will be necessary to demolish the church, and the mother-in-law concerned is under the impression that such a proceeding would be sacrilege.

H. S. FOOTE'S DUELS WITH S. S. PRENTISS.

[Paris Kentuckian.]

A friend of the late S. S. Prentiss of Mississippi was at the point of death from an attack of mania a potu. For a week his physicians had essayed every know remedy to put their patient to sleep, but in vain. Prentiss knew that Foote had made a visit to Texas. He was nursing his sick friend when a consultation of the doctors was held, and they announced that the case was hopeless unless the patient could be put to sleep, but that they would exhaust all the means known to the profession.

Prentiss sprang from his seat and said to the doctors, "Damn it, give him Foote's book on Texas to read, and I will insure its soporific effect." The remark of Prentiss was too good a joke to be kept, and it reached the ears of Foote, who challenged, and Prentiss was to much of a Southern cavalier to decline, and they met, and Foote was wounded and the parties made friends.

It happened that the meeting was so notorious that a very large collection crossed the river at Vicksburg to witness it, and among them a number of boys, who were so anxious to get a full sight that they climed up many trees about the grounds. When the seconds had planted the parties, Prentiss looked around and saw the boys in the trees, and jestingly remarked, "Boys, you had better take care; Foote shoots mighty wild." This remark was published in the papers, and annoyed Foote to such a degree that he again challenged Prentiss, who met him a second time. At the meeting Foote fired and missed, and Prentiss fired his pistol in the air, and the parties were again reconciled.

CHOOSING A WIFE.

In Madame Kibrizli-Mehemet-Pasha's book on harem life, we find an amusing example of the mode in which wives are obtained among the Turks. It appears that a general with the somewhat formidable name of Gueuzlukli-Rechid-Pasha, knowing the experience that Madame K. had acquired in the world, commissioned her to choose him a wife, who was to have "a slender figure, a spiritual physiognomy, and black hair." "I at once began the campaign," says the lady, "and having put on my handsomest attire, I sallied forth upon a round of visits to all the families of a rank equal to that of the General. The custom is as follows: You present yourself at the door of a house where there is a young lady of marriageable age residing. 'What do you want madam?' 'I wish to see your daughter.' Thereupon follows an introduction to the saloon, and you are invited to take a seat upon the divan, until the young lady completes her toilet. Presently she comes forth clad in her richest robes, salutes you with her handkerchief, seats herself, with eyes cast down, on a seat placed purposely for her. Some coffee is then brought in a small silver cup, which is supped very slowly, as the young lady always disappears the moment the cup is empty. Presently one of her relatives approaches you and asks what you think of her. Naturally, nothing is said but eulogies of the young lady, whereupon they enumerate to you her dresses and her jewels stating also the value of her dowry. Care must be taken not to believe too much of all this, for very often the relatives say they will give much more than they can or will give, and, though they break their word in this respect, the daughter or son-in-law have no resource against them. I assured the family that I would give a faithful account to those who had sent me; and I did in fact make a report every evening to my husband, who transmitted it to Gueuzlukli-Rechid-Pasha. The latter however, showed himself very difficult to please. Sometimes he found that the girl had too many relations, or that she was too tall, or too old; sometimes the fortune was not sufficient. For twenty days I ceased not to visit the dwellings of all the ulemas, ministers, and high dignitaries in general. Tired at length of making so many fruitless inquiries, I resolved to accept the first that came to hand thereafter. She proved to be a tall robust girl, with regular features, but her hair and eyebrows were red. Gueuzlukli, it will be remembered, wanted quite the contrary. I, however, offered her the bouquet, enriched with diamonds, which his Excellency intrusted to me for presentation to the lady who was to be chosen. I took her to my own house, but was careful not to whisper a word about red hair. At my request a clever Greek dyed her locks a deep black, as also her eyelashes and eyebrows. This, contrasting with the natural delicacy of her skin, produced a very agreeable effect. In spite of these precautions, however, I felt a little terror, for the General threatened to send her home on the morrow after the wedding if she was not to his taste, and give vent to his anger not only upon my husband, but upon myself. However, the next day he thanked me for the choice I had made, and his affection for his wife became so strong that he would never take a second."

MILD WINTERS.

The mildness of the present season, says the Pall Mall Gazette, though unusual, bears no comparison to that of some winters "long gone by." In 1172 the temperature was so high that leaves came out on the trees in January, and birds hatched their broods in February. In 1289 the winter was equally mild, and the maidens of Cologne wore wreaths of violets and corn-flowers at Christmas and on Twelfth Day. In 1421 the trees flowered in the month of March, and the vines in the month of April. Cherries ripened in the same month, and grapes appeared in May. In 1572, the trees were covered with leaves in January, and the birds hatched their young in February, as in 1172; in 1585, the same thing was repeated, and it is added that the corn was in the ear at Easter. There was in France neither snow nor frost throughout the winters of 1538, 1607, 1609, 1617 and 1659; finally, in 1662, even in the north of Germany, the stoves were not lighted, and trees blossomed in February. Coming to later dates, the winter of 1846-47, when it thundered at Paris on the 28th of January, and that of 1866, the year of the great inundation of the Seine, may be mentioned as exceptionally mild.

THE NEW PARIS OPERA.

A Paris correspondent of Watson's Art Journal announces that the government will be asked for seven millions of francs ($1,400,000) to finish and stock the new opera house.

These seven millions are to be lent by tradesmen and societies in whose neighborhood the new opera house is situated, and who will increase their business by the early opening of the house. They are to be paid by instalments of one million per year, to be extended over a period of eight years.

The ballet greenroom will decidedly be the marvel of the world. The whole of the walls are to be mirrors, and not only the wall but the ceiling too. The mirrors are to be reframed in the wonderful Medici-style frames—twenty little boxes (niches) being all fitted out as so many reception rooms, the whole bordered with silk (capitonne) white and gold, probably in honor of Henry V,

FOUR PRAYERS.

Teach me to live, O God! teach me to live.
According to the rule which Thou hast given;
Warning, reproof, direction I receive
From thence, to help me on my way to Heaven,
Father, I give my life to Him whom Thou didst give;
Do Thou, for His sake teach me how I ought to live!

Teach me to work, O God! teach me to work;
This is no time nor place for ease and rest;
And there is happiness for those who work
Such as ne'er enters in the idler's breast.
Father, I'm Thine alone; take thou head, hands and heart;
All to thy work alone gladly I'll set apart.

Teach me to speak, O God! teach me to speak
Wisely and well, with tact, as best becomes
One who has faults and failings, yet doth seek
Oft to lift up dark hearts with heavenly beams.
Fain would I learn, O Lord! that which so much I need,
Like Thee to speak the word, suited to every need.

Teach me to learn, O God! teach me to learn
All that I need, in order thus to live!—
Courage, faith, firmness, gentleness in turn,
Just as I need, do Thou be pleased to give!—
And that I may not fail in aught to which I turn,
Teach me, O God, for Christ's sake, all I need to learn!

FARM NOTES.

MANURING FOR VEGETABLES.

J. B. Root, a successful market gardener of Rockford, Ill., states in the Fruit Recorder that he applies to his ground heavily in Winter, broadcast, at the rate of forty loads per acre, well rotted manure, so that the soluble food is leached out and is at hand in the soil for the young vegetables in Spring. In no other way can he make the same amount of manure tell so well, and he is never delayed a day in getting his manure out in Spring before planting. This practice of Winter manuring is becoming more and more appreciated, and possesses many advantages; and although especially useful when applied to grass for inverting as sod in Spring, we have long since found it efficacious when used on mellow or worked soil. Fresh manure may be used in this way to better advantage than in the common mode of application, inasmuch as all the soluble parts are carried down and more finely diffused among the particles of the soil than can be done mechanically with the finest compost; while the coarse litter which remains, may be either left as mulch, spaded in, or raked off, as may be most advisable.

FEEDING HENS FOR LAYING.

An old woman once related what she said was a very singular circumstance, namely, that when eggs were high her hens stopped laying, but when they were cheap she always had plenty to sell. A writer in the Country Gentleman tells of a way by which any one can have plenty of eggs in the season when they are usually scarce and high priced:

How to have plenty of hens' eggs in winter is an important question with housekeepers in the country. A neglected poultry stock is an unprofitable encumbrace upon the farm, and farmers are apt to suffer a good deal of loss by means of neglect in this as in other matters of farm management, just because they dislike to be thorough in the details of small attentions. It was late in the fall before I got fairly installed in my new country house at "The Evergreens," but having been a high official in poultry associations, on paper, during the years of my editorial life, I determined to have a stock of nice fowls upon which to put my fancies into practical effect. The best I could do at the time was to procure a lot of broody old hens which a blood-stock poultry man was willing to spare, and I went into the winter with small hopes of eggs until next spring. I was soon on familiar terms with my feathered flock and put them upon a course of feeding for practical effects. Every morning I fed a dish of hot mush, made of coarse corn meal in which was put all the potato peelings and leavings from the table, and scraps of refuse meats. This feed was washed down with clean cold water, of which the fowls drank very freely. During the day, when the weather was fair, the fowls ran out under the hedge rows and among the evergreen trees, where they picked up a few healthful morsels of seeds, buds, etc., and had free access to heaps of old lime, mortar and gravel siftings. Just before roosting time in the afternoon they had a light feed of whole, dry corn, which put their crops in good condition for a night's repose. This alternation produced the desired effect the hot breakfast warmed them up in the morning and kept their bowels free, and the dry corn at night prolonged the warmth and furnished a nutritious aliment which carried them over the cold of an otherwise torpid condition during a winter's night on the roosts.

The result was, that before New Year's day my broody old hens were giving us all the eggs we needed for the table, and the *boys* of the poultry yard, in both time and production, were very grateful.

MANURING SMALL FRUITS.

A correspondent desires to be informed what small fruits are most and what least benefited by manuring. In answer, we would say, in a general way, manure such small fruits as are perfectly hardy and which overbear, and avoid manuring rampant growers, the productiveness of which is diminished too much by growing rapidly. Hence you will rarely find such great bearers as the Wilson strawberry manured too much, while blackberries, which often grow seven or eight feet in a year, will commonly do better, bear better, ripen their wood more perfectly, and become hardier, if manured little or none; and on naturally rich soils, they often do better to all grass to grow in the rows. Slow-growing grapes, like the Delaware, are better if enriched; strong growers succeed best if merely cultivated without manuring. The practice must of course vary with the previous condition or fertility of the soil.

KEEPING EGGS.

An exhcange advises as follows:

"Take eggs that you know to be good (for if stale of course they will not keep well), and place them in a firkin—first sprinkling two inches depth of salt all over the bottom of it. Put in the eggs the small end downward, so that the yelk will float in the middle of the white, and not cling to the side of the egg and spoil it. Fill up the firkin with eggs and lay a board over them, or a plate, to prevent them from floating when the brine is poured in. Then slack 3 pints of lime in 6 gallons of water, and to it 2½ pints of coarse salt, stirring it up thoroughly. Let it stand over night to settle, and pour the clear water carefully over the eggs. The eggs must be kept entirely under the brine for if allowed to float they will spoil. A brine thus prepared will keep eggs for a year at least, but care must be taken not to let one of them break in the brine and spoil it; if this occurs, turn it all out and make new brine for them."

THINNING OUT ORNAMENTALS.

Trees in ornamental grounds are often planted too thick when young, with the intention of thinning. This must be done in time, or they will crowd and spoil each other. Winter is a good time to do it. If not large, the trees may sometimes be moved to other places, provided a ball or cake of earth large enough to hold them stiffly against the wind is taken with the roots.

VARIETIES.

INDIANAPOLIS beggar goes about selling his wife's wedding ring to buy bread for his children. He has sold twenty-five.

"CAME to his death while being hit on the head with a long-handled stew-pan in the hands of his wife," was the verdict in a recent case in Illinois.

A KENTUCKY grange has had its little romance. Recently a young brother and sister of the order walked to the front of the Master and were united in marriage.

JOHN G. WHITTIER writes to a friend, under date of Jan. 30: "My head and eyes will not allow me to think of literary work. An unfulfilled engagement with The Atlantic Monthly troubles me much."

IN New York on Saturday, Jesse R. Clark, aged fourteen years, while playing with a revolver, aimed it at his cousin, Jesse Wicks, aged fifteen years, when the weapon was accidentally discharged, shooting Wicks through the forehead and instantly killing him. Clark was arrested.

A WOMAN in Boston recently fell into a trench in front of a house, and broke her leg. By the advice of a lawyer she sued the owner of the building for $2,000. He was poor, but agreed to settle for $150, from which the doctor was paid his bill. The lawyer took the rest and the poor woman got nothing.

A DISTINGUISHED New York actor protests against actresses putting much paint on their faces and arms, because whenever in the progress of the play he has to go through a love scene or rescue a forlorn damsel, his dress is nearly ruined.

THE ex-king of Naples, who lost with his throne the possession of four splendid palaces, now resides in an humble dwelling near Paris. He recently said to a sympathizer that exile has its afflictions, but it has also its lessons, and they had been profitable to him.

GAIL HAMILTON is a great believer in pedigree. A child, she thinks, is a sort of mosaic, made up of the traits of his ancestors. "He gets, for instance brightness from his mother, deception from his father, a furious temper from his uncle, self-restraint from his aunt," &c.

THE Illinois legislature has passed the bill permitting a suit against a railroad to be brought in any county through which the road runs, and thereby relieving the public from the necessity imposed by the old law of going to the courts in the county where the central offices were situated.

NEVER put a particle of soap about your silver if you wish it to retain its orginal lastre. When it wants polish take a piece of soft leather and whiting and rub hard. The proprietor of one of the oldest silver establishments in the city of Philadalphia says that "housekeepers ruin their silver by washing it in soapsuds, as it makes it look like pewter."

A good wife is like a snail. Why? Because she keeps in her own house. A good wife is not like a snail. Why? Because she does not carry her all on her back. A good wife is like a town clock. Why? Because she keeps good time. A good wife is not like a town clock. Why? Because she does not speak so loud that all the town can hear her.

A FEW days ago a policeman in Detroit heard that a citizen of Twelfth street had been badly injured, and he called at the house to obtain particulars. He found the man lying on the lounge, his head bound up and his face badly scratched. He asked: "What's the matter—did he get run over or fall down stairs?" "No, not exactly," replied his wife, "but he wanted to run the house his way, and I wanted to run it my way, and there he is."

THE English troops employed in the Ashantee expedition are supplied with Mexican pocket hammocks. They consist of a hammock of stout Manila hemp netting for support of a person either lying or sitting, two ropes and two screw hooks for attaching them to boards where buildings are met with. The weight of the whole when packed for carrying is only one pound. These hammocks are available for a variety of purposes. Slung from a pole, they can be used in lieu of Sedan chairs upon the line of march for the sick and wounded, or for general purposes of transport. Suspended by their ropes from two contiguous trees, they are especially adapted for sleeping in, either to form an open-air hospital, or for officers and men upon the line of march, and in these latter capacities they were extensively used during the Franco-Prussian war. When trees are not obtainable, two stoutish stakes driven into the ground at opposite angles will form a sufficient means of support. Another advantage of this form of hammock is that it can be used as a foraging net, and carried over the shoulder with the greatest possible ease.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb 21, 1874

THE care taken of female soldiers orphans at Cassville in this State is somewhat similar to that practiced by Rutherford in the House of Refuge in his locality, some years ago.

THE Gazette has a great deal to say of late about sympathizers with the rebellion, but neglects to inform us how much "blud" it spilled and how much money it expended. The facts are its entire corps remained at home seeking for contracts and offices, some of which they got and some they didn't.

THE striking printers in the Louisville Courier-Journal office have signified their willingness to resume work under the old foreman and without conditions, and most of them, all that could get their cases have took them. The proprietors wish it to be distinctly understood that" we propose and intend to control our own business."

SECRERARY QUAY writes to the Beaver Radical suggesting Hartranft as Grant's successor. He says:

Among all the candidates for President we can think of none so popular and available as General Hartranft. In many respects he resembles General Grant. His army record is faultless and brilliant, his civil career not less honorable. He is a man of great executive ability, of pleasing address and of large public experience. . . . . We must be permitted to express as our honest conviction that, all things considered, he is the best man, of all the candidates yet suggested, to succeed to the Presidency.

What an extremely modest man Quay is—too modest to add, that he, himself, also resembles Grant, has a faultless and brilliant record and is the best man for Secretary of State!

THE Allegheny Mail repudiates "Constitutional" Smith for Mayor of that city and in a leader says:

"It is the opinion of all fair minden persons, who have carefully examined the whole matter, that the nomination of D. L. Smith, Esq., was obtained by the most unblushing frauds, and outrageous practices. . . . . Fealty to party does not require a citizen to endorse fraud and wrong-doing. Hence, so far as Republicans are concerned, we hold that no honest member of the party is bound by the nominations of Saturday, and that every citizen is free to vote for whomsoever he pleases."

The Mail exhibits a spirit of independence in the above which some of the organs in this city would like to imitate, but the fear of losing the ring's pap deters them.

MCARTHY.

"TO MAKE HIM MAYOR WILL BE A BLISTERING SHAME AND DISGRACE"—NO SUPPORT FOR MAGEE AND SNODGRASS.

No matter what the Pittsburgh Telegraph has been heretofore, it must be conceded that in the mayoralty contest it has been consistent and outspoken, and defies the Mackey-McCarthy-Magee gang. This, all unprejudiced men will readily acknowledge and thank Heaven that there is one Republican paper in Pittsburgh, in this contest, that is not an organ, does not cower at the ring's lash, or is afraid to speak. We copy its double leaded leader of yesterday entire and commend it to the careful consideration of all thinking men.

[From the Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph, 13th.]

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Telegraph will maintain its political independence of all partisan "rings," and at the same time will advocate the principles of the Republican party and support its nominees when they are deserving of support.

We quote the above paragraph from our prospectus, in order that those who profess to believe that the Telegraph is inconsistent with its profession may realize their error. The Republican primary elections are too frequently controlled by political bummers and low fellows, who get the idea that any person or persons they may foist upon the party will be supported by all Republican papers. Just herein they are as much in error as that respectable and intelligent citizens can be dragooned into voting for their set-ups. We desire it to be understood that the Telegraph is not a Republican organ, but a Republican paper, committed only to the advocacy of principles, and to the support of their standard-bearers when they are deserving. Newspapers that aspire to be organs are bound hand and foot, and are obliged to swallow any dose, however nauseous, that the bummers who get hold of the party may see proper to put upon them. But it is a serious blunder to suppose that we are in any such category. This paper represents a class of business men who, while being Republicans in principle, think for themselves and vote for such men as they believe to be worthy of their support. Hence it will give no assistance whatever to the municipal ticket nominated on Monday, believing, as we have said from the first, that the naked proposition to make William C. McCarthy Mayor of this city is a blistering shame and disgrace. We wash our hands of it, and will have no part or lot in the matter.

THE CONSIDERATION.

We are now advised as to the consideration which induced Davy Kirk to withdraw in favor of McCarthy. He is to be appointed United States Appraiser in place of Captain Dalgliesh, who is to be shoved to one side to make a place for him. This office is worth $3,000 a year, and there is no work to do. Davy thinks this will soothe his wounded spirit. Congressman Negley has been fully advised as to the ticklish condition of things here, and instructed to have Captain Dalgliesh beheaded, and Kirk enthroned in his place, as soon as the polls close.

Failing in securing the Captain's shoes and uniform, Kirk is then to be nominated for State Senator, but the knowing ones assert that Dalgliesh will go by the board, notwithstanding the constant stream of remonstrating telegrams from his friends here, which have been pouring into Washington for the past twenty-four hours.

When it is remembered that Capt. Dalgliesh was Mr. Kirk's friend, and that he enlisted in the "forlorn hope" that followed him out of the Ring Convention, his feelings upon finding himself sold out by the man that he befriended, may be better imagined than described. Dalgliesh mortally offended the Ring by bolting, and his official head is to pay the forfeit, but is it not a little bit singular that Mr. Kirk who "lead the rebels," is to be rewarded with the office of which a private in the ranks of revolt is to be despoiled? But the mystery is easily explained. Kirk must be got off the track, and Dalgliesh was not to know his fate until it was too late to resist and influence the result of the election. Republicans are ungrateful.

From The Daily Post of Monday.

AN IMPOSTOR.

A man who resides in Allegheny City, named W. D. Moore, and who subscribes himself as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, appeared in yesterday's Sunday papers in a "card" addressed to the Democratic voters of the city of Pittsburgh, for the writing of which he was paid a fee by the Ring, and the publication of which was paid for out of the corruption fund of the McCarthy-Magee-Snodgrass Ring, in which the impudent impostor attempts to dictate to the Democratic voters of this city how they shall vote and for whom they shall not vote.

In this manifesto Mr. Moore declares that the Pittsburgh Democracy shall not vote for Mr. John A. Elder for Controller. 1. Because he is ineligible for the office. 2. Because he supported R. W. Mackey for State Treasurer. The first is a false assertion, and the second is a base, infamous and unmitigated lie. Mr. Elder is eligible to the position for which he is a candidate, and instead of supporting Mr. Mackey he voted an open ticket for Mr. Hutchinson and the whole Democratic ticket, a fact which can be easily proven by the most reputable voters of the First ward.

But Mr. Moore's card was not intended solely to injure Mr. Elder's prospects for an election. It was intended to injure the whole Democratic ticket and aid in the triumph of the Ring. This man Moore is in the pay of the Ring, and the fact does not surprise us in the least, when we reflect that he has descended from the high calling of a clergyman to the recognized champion and professional defender of prostitutes and the lowest grade of criminals who throng the audience halls of our police and criminal courts. And he seems to follow his profession solely for the purpose of making money, and his opinions are moulded by the extent of his clients' means to pay.

Is it possible that Mr. Moore thinks that being an Attorney makes it necessary for him to be ready at all times to prostitute his opinions for money? If so, when he sells out to the Ring, and thrusts a professional and bogus official opinion upon the people upon the eve of an election, for the purpose of defeating Reform, it does not surprise us. The money of the Ring, the money of the prostitute and the money of the libertine and burglar is all alike to him if he is only intent upon making money.

But this is not the worst aspect of the case. This man Moore subscribes himself as "Chairman of the Democratic County Committee," for the purpose of giving greater force to his impudent falsehoods. When did the County Committee take upon itself the management of the city campaigns? When was the Committee in session and authorized the fulmination of this manifesto? Never. It is Moore's own act of impudence and usurpation, for doing which he was paid by the Ring, as will be readily seen by the appearance of the document among the Ring advertisements.

Having ordered the Pittsburgh Democracy to vote for the Ring robbers, he turns round and tells the Democrats of Allegheny to do the same thing, and has the supreme impudence to say that there is no Democrat who is a candidate for Mayor in that city. It is hardly probable that this new tool of the Ring has never heard of Mr. Peter Fairley, a man whose political and personal shoes Mr. Moore is not worthy to polish. Mr. Fairley not only combines the highest personal fitness for the office, but is a Democrat who holds to his belief from principle, and who does not make his professional and political services a merchantable commodity, on the *qui vive* for the highest bidder.

Does the man Moore fancy that because he has bartered himself away, that he has sold and transferred a single Democrat in fee simple to the Ring robbers? We venture to say that there is not a Democrat in Allegheny county so low that W. D. Moore could sell him to the Ring. Each and every Democrat in the county will resent this miserable insult upon their honesty. Democratic voters may be poor, but they are not in the hands of a political huckster like W. D. Moore who would sell them like sheep to the highest bidder.

His political character is no longer in doubt. While professing Democracy he has been hunting a market for Democratic votes, and now when the Ring robbers are in the last extremity, and the naked sword of long delayed justice is suspended over their guilty heads, Judas Iscariot Moore would save their necks by selling the Democracy.

He has insulted each individual Democrat not only in Pittsburgh, but in Allegheny county. Upon the members of the County Committee he has heaped the vilest of insults, having secretly sold the Committee to the Ring; but he can't deliver them. There remains but one duty for the other members of the Committee to perform, and that is, to call a meeting of the Committee and expel Mr. Moore from his official position, which he has prostituted with such unexampled baseness. But his expulsion from the Committee is not all that is required. Let him be expelled from all fellowship with the Democratic party, and be allowed to consort with the heads of the Ring, whose dirty work he is so ready to do.

ERRETT ON THE CONSTITUTION.

Hon. George Biddle one of the foremost leaders of the Philadelphia Bar in a speech the other evening in that city in favor of McClure and reform made the following statement:

It is profligacy, waste, plunder and theft; bad enough in themselves, but rendered far worse and more dangerous because sustained by means, the regular practice of which threatens the continuance and existence of all popular government, and which, if carried out successfully, must render the greatest Republic on this earth a corrupt despotism. For that corrupt and bad men should be in office is very bad; but that they should keep themselves in office by fraudulently altering or withholding the votes of their fellow-citizens is not only oppression, but oppression of such a character as to prevent any relief or reform from it while it exists. And what despotism can be worse than the continuance in office, in spite of the will of the people, of reckless and of wicked men?

And the people may congratulate themselves on the political honesty and virtue of their fellow-citizens throughout this broad Commonwealth, which rose above party spirit and party feeling, for their triumph on the 16th of last December; for it was not until two o'clock in the afternoon of that day when Mr. Errett telegraphed from Pittsburgh that everything had gone to hell there, that Mayor Stokely suddenly discovered that he and his friends had been fraudulently altering the election returns all the morning, and he determined not to dig their "hole" any deeper.

THE ARTFUL DODGE.

NOW YOU SEE IT.

If the party nominees, be they Democrats or Republicans, are not such as to command the entire confidence of the people, they will be met by citizens' candidates, and defeated.—Gazette, Jan. 20.

NOW YOU DON'T.

The duty of all is to attend the Primaries and exert their influence in securing right nominations; but if, once, twice, or oftener, they fail in securing their choice, it should be remembered that a regularly nominated Republican represents the party, wh er elected or defeated.

Then if a thief be nominated are we to understand he represents the Republican party? According to the Gazette, he does, but we hardly suppose that such doctrine will be swallowed by decent Republicans, here or elsewhere.

NICHOLAS P. TRIST died recently in Alexandria, Va., at an advanced age. The World speaking of his Mexican negotiations says:

When Mr. Trist was sent to Mexico as a Commissioner, he carried with him the full draft of a treaty such as the Administration was willing to agree to as a basis of peace. Mexican Commissioners appointed to meet Mr. Trist rejected his proffered conditions and proposed others. As soon as our Government learned this, they sent to Mr. Trist an order recalling him; but he had kept at work, and before the message reached him he had completed the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo by which the war was terminated. Mr. Benton in his Thirty-Years' View has these remarks implying the injustice which was done to Mr. Trist: "Mr. Trist signed his treaty in the beginning of February, and it stands on the statute book, as it was in fact, the sole work on the American side of the negotiator. Two ministers plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary were sent out to treat after he had been recalled. They arrived after the work was done, and brought home what he had finished. His name alone is signed to the treaty on the American side against three on the Mexican side, his name alone appears on the American side in the enumeration of the ministers in the preable to the treaty. In that preamble he is characterized as the plenipotentiary, of the United States, and by that title he was described in the commission given him by the President. His work was accepted, communicated to the Senate, ratified; and became a supreme law of the land: yet he himself was rejected! recalled and dismissed, without the emoluments of plenipotentiary; while two others received those emoluments in full for bringing home a treaty in which their names do not appear."

An honest servant of the country who was treated with so little justice, deserves to have his merits recalled and recognized at the close of his well-spent life.

ONE indication of the manner in which the Official Republicans treat the people of Philadelphia is the fact that a resolution offered by the Hon. William A. Wallace, State Senator, two weeks ago, directing State Treasurer Mackey to report without delay the amount of moneys collected by the several city treasurers for the State of Pennsylvania, and the amount retained by them as commissions. Not the slightest notice has been taken of this act passed by the unanimous vote of the Republican Senate. Mr. Mackey has refused so far to respond. Of course everybody understands his hesitation; but with the triumph of the people next Tuesday this resolution will be obeyed and probably some others now in abeyance.—Phila. Press.

SOME idea of the wealth and importance of the great commercial companies of England may be gleaned from the half yearly report of the Peninsula and Oriental Steamship Company. The property possessed by this Company in their fleet of steamers, freehold and leasehold property in England, docks and premises at Calcutta, Hong Kong, Bombay, Singapore, stocks of coal and stores, cash, etc., amounts in value to nearly four-and-a-half million pounds sterling. Their receipts in the last twelve months were over two million pounds.

GEN. FRANK BLAIR was recently interviewed by a Rochester reporter when the following was elicited:

Reporter—There is no possible likelihood of a third term?

Gen. Blair—I don't know what Grant himself thinks, but suppose the party have no other man they would be willing to risk. They are not going to surrender power willingly after holding it so long. Grant himself is probably not anxious to subside into a nonenity. Suppose he gives a hint that a third term would be acceptable—at any rate, if he wanted to, he could destroy the prospects of any other candidate. But there is no telling. Some new issue may come up. Affairs may suddenly take a new shape at any moment and overthrow all calculations.

THE HON. WILLIAM WELSH has addressed a letter to the Philadelphia Telegraph, in which at some length and with great clearness and force he gives the reasons which have brought him to the conclusion that it is his duty to support Col. McClure in this week's election for Mayor. Mr. Welsh explains that he is not a member of McClure's party, and hitherto has not been one of his political friends, but believes that if elected he will aid the free men of Philadelphia in breaking down the Ring by which they are now enslaved. In this letter Mr. Welsh remarks that Republicanism is fast becoming merely a party name, with little of its reality. Coming from a gentleman who has been so prominently known as an earnest personal friend of Grant, this is a significant indication of the course of current opinion among the most respectable class of Republicans.

ALLUDING to the Mayoralty contest in this city, the Lancaster Intelligencer says:

The Democratic candidate is Hon. John B. Guthrie, a prominent member of the late Constitutional Convention, and one of the purest and most upright men in the State. Mr. Guthrie ought to be elected by a large majority, and he will be if the more intelligent and respectable people of Pittsburgh are true to their own interest.

A MILWAUKEE Grant organ finds fault with Gov. Taylor for not recommending a reduction of his salary of $5,000. No fault is found with Grant for engineering a bill to double his $25,000 salary.

THE Minnesota press demands with almost unanimous voice that the law of that State which permits a Judge to seize an editor and cast him into jail for contempt by publication be repealed.

THE Philadelphia Age says that Col. McClure is objectionable to the authorities at Harrisburg and Washington. What stronger recommendation could he have to the honest voters of Philadelphia?—N. Y. Sun.

THE issue of Every Saturday for the present week, in addition to its well selected miscellany, contains an interesting original paper by the Rev. J. P. Thompson, describing the social and national characteristics of this country as seen from Europe.

SEARIGHT CONFIRMED.

The Senate of the United States, on last Tuesday confirmed the nomination of T.B. Searight as Surveyor General of Colorado and a dispatch was immediately forwarded to the gentleman announcing the fact. In the evening, Mr. Searight was serenaded. He made a speech thanking his friends for the compliment, and among other things said he had understood there had been some opposition in this town, to his confirmation, "but if there was," said he, in a tone somewhat sarcastic, "I didn't feel it." The Republicans are feeling very sore over it this morning, because Searight has beaten them at their own game. —[Uniontown Genius of Liberty, 12th.

FUNERAL OF A RUSSIAN GENERAL.

They buried old Marshal Berg this morning, writes, on the 25th ultimo, a St. Petersburg correspondent of a London paper. The veteran ex-Governor had done the State some service, and the State followed his remains to the tomb. "The marshal a few weeks since traveled in the train which brought me to St. Petersburgh, and I often noticed, at the Russian stations when he got out to take a turn on the platform, how the peasants and railway officials tried to get a peep beneath the abundant furs in which so noted a person was muffled. The unnatural weather at last killed him and he died qute suddenly. Yesterday he lay in state in the Lutheran church of St. Peter, in the Nevski. Throughout the entire day the Psalter was said, and at intervals there were special prayers, at which his relatives and immediate friends were expected to be present. The coffin remained open. The withered face of the aged soldier wore a touchingly peaceful, almost child-like, expression. There he lay in his uniform, covered with decorations and smothered with choicest flowers, his white, bony hand lying outside the coverlet so that his friends might imprint upon it a farewell kiss.'

FIRELESS LOCOMOTIVES.

The following is condensed from a letter of General P. T. Beauregard, who is President of the New Orleans & Carrollton Railroad Company. The fireless locomotives have now been in use two months on a portion of that road of about three miles. They have resulted in a gain over horses of twenty minutes to the round trip. They are more managable than horses, being more readily stopped and started, and give the driver opportunity to make change and attend to the passengers. They start with 125 pounds' pressure, make the round trip of six miles, and get back to the starting point with 40 to 50 pounds. One dummy is equal to nine mules. A calculation for twenty years makes the running expenses of a road with these engines one-fourth of that of equal conveyance with mules. If these figures are at all near correctness, the days of horse-cars, on the score of economy alone, are numbered.

ALEXANDER of Russia has issued a ukase declaring every male liable to conscription in the army, and repealing the ancient privilege of providing a substitute. The whole male population of Russia and Poland, on attaining the twentieth year of age, will be required to draw lots, the result of the drawing settling once for all, who is to be enlisted for active service and who is not. Those drafted into the army will be liable to fifteen years' service, but may be allowed to go home on a furlough after six years, to be called out again when needed. Young men who have attended school will be allowed a reduction of their term of active service proportionate to what they have learned. This is the most levelling military law in the world. Russia is evidently a good place for soldiers.

MOSES ISAACS, from New York, walked into a Chicago police station with one boot polished to a brilliant degree and the other covered with mud. He called the attention of the officer in charge to the unlikeness of his boots, and said: "I have zhust come up here for infermations. I zhust wants to know if as it is the customs in Chicago fling a gentlemans out by the collar when he goes into a hotel zhust to blache his boots?" He had called a bootblack into the Pacific Hotel, where he was not a patron, and the job had been but half finished when the clerk, seeing no profit in it, had told a porter to put him out.

THE INDIANS.

OMAHA, NEB., February 12.—A report just received from Fort Fetterman states that the Indians attacked a wood party near there this morning. Twenty-five men had been sent to their relief. No further particulars.

General Smith, at Fort Laramie, telegraphs that he has just received information that arms and ammunition are en route to the agency for use by the hostile Sioux, furnished by the Interior Department, and has ordered Captain Eagan out to intercept the train and bring the arms and ammunition to this post. It is estimated that there are about eight thousand warriors of the Sioux, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes who could be in the field on call, if the whole of them are not on the war path, which the nature of their attacks along the line from Fort Fetterman to the Republican river would indicate. To oppose them there are but three companies of cavalry and nine of infantry. Active preparations continue by the military to meet the Indians. It should be borne in mind that these troubles at the nearest point are over four hundred miles from here.

SERIOUS THREATS MADE.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING, February 12.—The beef contractor of the Red Cloud agency arrived here to-night, having left there on Tuesday morning. He brought with him the body of acting agent Appleton, and will accompany it to Sioux City, Iowa, where it will be interred. A teamster named Edgar Grey was killed by Indians on the 6th inst. at Running Water, twenty miles this side of the Red Cloud agency, where he was found with freight for Indians. Indians say they will kill agent Saville if he don't leave. At White Clay, Spotted Tail's agency, an Indian threatened to shoot agent Howard but was prevented from doing so by Black Crow, one of their head soldiers. A report from Sidney, Nebraska, says five section men, six miles west of there were fired upon by Indians this morning. Many stockmen who live in town, but own large herds of cattle north of here have gone out to-day to bring them in to a place of safety.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—General Sheridan under date of New York, February 12, telegraphs General Sherman as follows:

Trouble with the Sioux, which for some time past we have been trying to avoid, seems now to be beyond any peaceable solution. In addition to the killing of Lieut. Robinson and Corporal Coleman, Appleton's chief Clerk at Red Cloud agency has been killed. The agent of Spotted-tail agency reports that large parties of hostile Indians from both agencies have left for general hostilities. General Ord has sent out scouting parties to warn ranchers, and to order their return to the railroad. I will go home to-morrow to superintend any action that may be necessary.

THE REPLY.

General Sherman replied the same date. Under call of the Interior Department of to-day sent to your headquarters at Chicago, you will be justified in collecting the most effective force possible, even if you draw cavalry from Fort Riley by rail to Cheyenne to march to Red Cloud agency, striking every party of Indians that opposes. Every indian who has marauded the south of North Platte should be demanded and held as an accomplice in the murder of Lieut. Robinson. Their ponies must be very poor now, and game must be scarce; so an occasion to give the Sioux a lesson long merited seems to me favorable. My own opinion is that the Sioux should never again have an agency away from the Missouri river.

TROOPS MOVING.

Preparations are being made with all possible dispatch for a movement of troops into the Sioux country, and posts are to be established at the Whitestone and Red Cloud agencies. The force will be large enough to hold their own and protect the agencies.

OMAHA, Neb. February 14.—Large amounts of ammunition are being shipped from Fort Leavenworth and Rock Island arsenals to the various posts in this department. All post commanders have been ordered to keep their commands in readiness to take the field against the Indians on a moment's notice. Two companies of cavalry and one of infantry leave here in the morning for Fort Russell by rail; thence to Fort Laramie. Indians ran ranchmen in six miles west of Big Springs to-day. Forty cavalrymen, under Captain Mills, left immediately by rail and will endeavor to strike them. No other depredations are reported to-day. Officials are very reticent, desiring to keep their movements as quiet as possible so that half breeds and renegades may not possess themselves of information valuable to Indians to whom they would certainly carry it.

Major Chambers, commanding Fort Fetterman, telegraphs that he has just learned that nearly all the Indians have left their agency after killing Red Cloud's son who made them return stolen stock.

THE CHEYENNES AND SIOUX OFF THEIR RESERVATIONS.

CHEYENNE, Wy., February 14.—The Cheyenne Leader has a special from Fort Fetterman which states that a Cheyenne runner who has just arrived there from the Red Cloud agency says that Red Cloud's son was killed on last Monday night by a party of Sioux whom he had compelled to return stolen stock He reports that nearly all the Cheyennes and Sioux have left the agency; that one hundred and fifty lodges are now within fifty miles of Fort Fetterman and will come in or send to that post. He reports that there are plenty of buffalo in the Big Horn country, and thinks the Sioux will go there. Two companies of cavalry have been ordered from here to Fort Laramie to-day.

AGRICULTURAL.

Estimates of the Wheat and Oats Crop.

JACKSONVILLE, February 13.—The National Crop Reporter will publish to-morrow estimates in relation to the per centage of the crops of wheat and oats of 1873, remaining in the hands of the producer on February 1st, in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin. The following is an abstract of the estimates presented in the States named, which produced last year over one hundred and thirty-eight million bushels of wheat. There was remaining on hand about forty and one half per cent,. on very nearly fifty-nine million bushels. This indicates a consumption to date, which includes a shipment of about eighty and one half million bushels. Illinois is shown as the heaviest consumer, being sixty-four and one half per cent, and Wisconsin the lightest, or fifty-three per cent.

Of oats, the States named produced last year one hundred and forty million bushels, of which amount forty-three and one half per cent. or sixty-one million bushels remained in the hands of farmers Feb. 1st. The rate of consumption is highest in Illinois, reaching sixty per cent. and lowest in Kansas where it is forty-four per cent. The total consumption in all the States is eighty-three million bushels. Estimate of damage to the growing wheat are increasing somewhat, although the prospects are yet in favor of a much larger yield than last year.

THE Empire mine in Luzerne county is still burning. Fifty thousand dollars have already been expended in efforts to subdue the fire and it is estimated that it will take five weeks longer and fifty thousand dollars more to accomplish the work.

TEMPERANCE.

THE CRUSADERS STILL BUSY.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., February 14.—The novel and unseemly action taken by the women of this city for the suppression of the liquor traffic fully developed itself this afternoon. The organization was composed of about two hundred ladies, who met at the Methodist church at 3 o'clock, and after services and some preliminary arrangements, they quietly marched to William Stausse's saloon, one of the most prominent, where they found the doors closed. They asked for admittance, but it was denied. Service was then commenced upon the sidewalk. By this time the excitement was at its height and the crowd immense.

After singing and several prayers they marched to A. A. Fouts' saloon, followed by a vast crowd of men and boys, where they were received with kindness. They asked Fouts to close and quit the business, which he agreed to do, provided they would buy him out. This, we understand, they consented to do. Several hymns were sung and prayers offered up, but during this time John Ramspott, the bar-tender, was busy dealing out all kinds of drinks to the noisy crowd that had taken possession of the doorways and counter. Two kegs of beer were sold while the services continued. Many expressions both for and against the movement were to be heard among the vast crowd that had assembled. The bar-tender said, after the services, that, "Financially, the meeting was a great success." From here the ladies marched to A. Kleespol's saloon, and were met by the proprietor, who kindly tendered them the use of the saloon to hold their devotional exercises. He was asked to discontinue the sale of spirituous liquors and close his saloon, which he declined to do unless they would buy him out, and no arrangement to that effect was made. Singing and praying was then commenced, but the immense crowd became so noisy that ladies were forced out to the sidewalk, where the services were continued for some time. When concluded, the hour being late, they adjourned to the church, where further services were held, and the hour of one o'clock to-day set to meet and continue their efforts, when great crowds are expected from Louisville and New Albany.

The movement has created great excitement among all classes of citizens, and its effect on the liquor traffic in this city is to be told

THE MOVEMENT INAUGURATED IN CCVINGTON—LETTERS SENT TO THE SALOON KEEPERS.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—A hundred and fifty postal cards were mailed through the Covington, Kentucky, postoffice today to saloon keepers, which read as follows:

DEAR SIR—You are requested and entreated to abandon the sale of all intoxicating liquors, for your own welfare and that of humanity. Remember that it is degrading to yourself, and spreads woe and poverty among us. If you will not close, we will unite our prayers and visit you and every saloon in a body, fervently pleading until our object is attained.

(Signed,)

THE LADIES COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.

It is reported that the Covington ladies will commence moving next Wednesday. The sale of liquors is licensed in Covington by the city and State.

There is nothing new in reference to the situation in Ohio, except that the movement is taking hold of small villages.

STILL AT WORK.

RIPLEY, Ohio, February 14.—The crusaders are still busy. One or two saloon keepers who were pledged to sell no more, have undertaken to renew their old business quietly. The ladies have renewed their efforts with these men. Suburban saloons are now receiving the most attention. A vigilant eye is kept on all who have surrendered. A grand meeting was held to-night.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—Specials to the Gazette from various parts of Southwestern Ohio report eighty out of a hundred and forty places where liquor was sold closed since the beginning of the temperance movement. Reports come from fourteen towns and villages. Logan, Leesburg, New Vienna, Washington and Blanchester have a complete victory. Muncie, Indiana, reports eight out of eleven places closed. The average time of the movement in these places is less than two weeks.

RIPLEY, OHIO, February 12.—The missionaries put in only half a day, and visited our two remaining saloons this evening. They were well received at both, and a disposition shown to compromise. Unconditional surrender was the only terms offered. These will doubtless be accepted soon. The pilgrims will not rest until the last saloon closes. Another grand meeting was held to-night.

THE CRUSADE INAUGURATED AT JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., February 12.—The womens crusade against the whisky traffic in other cities has commenced its development in this city, and to-day it actually assumed shape by the meeting of about two hundred ladies at the Methodist church. All of them were of good repute for morals and religion. Their intended warfare upon the saloon keepers will undoubtedly prove a determined one. After singing and prayer, a permanent organization was effected, with Mrs. Sallie Jackson president, and two vice presidents from other different denominations. Speeches were made by Reuben Daily, editor of the Evening News and National Democrat, and others.

The following preamble was read and adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe that a crisis has been reached in which due popular sentiment demands the cessation of the liquor traffic, that our object shall be, by moral suasion, to induce liquor dealers to abandon their business for their own welfare and that of humanity. That uniting our prayers we will never cease pleading until our object is attained.

The meeting adjourned until two o'clock to-morrow. In the meantime the Executive Committee meets to work out a plan for operation.

THE MOVEMENT AT LEBANON.

LEBANON, February 12.—Dio Lewis, at a meeting here, commenced an organization of women against liquor dealing. As scarcely anything remains to be done here, it is contemplated that they shall co-operate in neighboring villages.

MORE SUCCESS.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—The temperance news is much the same in form and spirit, perhaps intensified in some places. At Washington Court House, the second place where the movement began, a complete victory is recorded. The last liquor seller tried to obtain terms, but the ladies were inexorable, and demanded an unconditional surrender. He finally yielded, and a thanksgiving meeting was held.

At Athens, the liquor sellers tried to hold a meeting last night in the church but could not get a quorum. A druggist sent in a pledge which was not acceptable. One saloon keeper agreed to stop. Ladies spent a day in the suburbs taking dinner with them.

The most interesting case is that of Xenia, which is the largest town in which the movement has been attempted.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Dissolution of Parliament Demanded.

VICTORIA, February 11.—On Monday afternoon, citizens numbering nearly one thousand, marched to the Parlimentary building in an orderly manner. A large police force was on hand, but no disturbance occurred.

Dr. Helmcken presented the petition passed at the meeting on Saturday the germ of which is that this meeting deems it advisable to enter into any negotiations for capitalizing the dry dock guarantee, or to borrow any money from the Dominion government until the scheme of the McKenzie ministry for the relocation of the terms of union shall be made known, and further that it is distinctly opposed to the provincial government intertering in the manner with terms, or agreeing to any new terms offered by the McKenzie government until that shall have been submitted to the people for adoption.

The application by the ministry for a gunboat, to be stationed at the government buildings, was refused by the commander of the fleet. A resolution was also sent to the city members who support the government, calling upon them to resign.

The same afternoon De Cosmos resigned, and has since left the city, it is said, to stand for an outside district for Commons to-day.

Walkem, attorney general of the De Cosmos ministry, was called by the governor to form a government. It is understood he makes no changes in the personel of the cabinet.

Considerable excitement still prevails. Morton, one of the leaders in the attack on the Parliament building, is out for the House of Commons. Higgins, another leader, having been threatened with arrest, publishes a card accepting the entire responsibility of the demonstration.

The House meets on Friday, when the petition will be considered.

The press in opposition to the general government says nothing but dissolution will satisfy the country, and charges that an attempt at a change of terms of Union was done to vitiate the railway clause.

PHILADELPHIA.

Affairs of Jay Cooke & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—In the District Court this morning the report of Edwin M. Lewis, Receiver, appointed in the bankruptcy of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., was filed, together with a report of the Commissioner and that of the Register thereon. The report sets forth that the Receiver has received in the aggregate $1,455,583, and paid $1,371,782, leaving on his hands a balance of $83,800.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT—EIGHT MEN BURIED BY A FALLING WALL.

Between nine and ten this morning a terrible accident occurred at the Miller brewery, corner of Thirty-first and Thompson streets. The ice house attached to the brewery fell, burying in the ruins some eight of the employees. About a dozen men were employed in stowing in ice in the ice house when the walls gave way, and the whole structure fell. Thus far the police have succeeded in extricating the following persons. Henry Miller, son of the proprietor, badly injured and taken to his father's residence; Gottleib Scherank, Wm. Bowley, Wm. Steiblin, Patrick Mortley and Thos. Reept, suffer terribly, and are at the German hospital. Gottleib has one leg broken in five or six places. Thos. Allan was taken out dead. His body was crushed and mangled horribly.

Two men have been taken out of the ruins alive, one slightly injured, the other fatally. Two dead bodies have been recovered.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT

occurred at the same place this evening. A citizen, name unknown, who was aiding in rescuing the bodies, fell into an excavation, and his head striking on a piece of timber in the fall, he was instantly killed. Policemen Stinson and Carby were also seriously injured by being precipitated into the same excavation.

DISSECTION COMMENCED.

It is believed that the dissection of the bond of union between the bodies of the Siamese twins began this morning.

CHICAGO.

Sudden Death of an Entire Family.

CHICAGO, February 14.—A singular and so far unexplained case of sudden illness and death of an entire family, in the North division, came to light to-day. A neighbor going to the house of David Thompson, corner of Trumbull street and Bessell avenue, to see Mrs. Thompson, who recently was confined, found the doors fastened, and suspecting something wrong, procured help, and forced their way into the house, where they found Mrs. Thompson lying insensible, two of her four children dead, and the other two in apparently a dying condition. The woman was in a state of insensibility, and the cause of ther illness and death has not yet been ascertained, though it is supposed they were in some way poisoned.

THE RECENT BANK ROBBERY.

Nothing has been ascertained so far in regard to the bank robbery at Quincy, yesterday morning, though several persons have been arrested on suspicion. A reward of twenty thousand dollars is offered for the restoration of the stolen property and the capture of the thieves. The bank continues business as usual. Among the bonds stolen were one hundred thousand dollars of Adams county bonds, numbering from 221 to 400, inclusive.

CHICAGO, February 15.—The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the two Thompson children was not held to-day. A third child died to-day and the nurse, Mrs. Behrens, who was at first suspected of having some connection with the affair, is now very ill with symptoms similar to those in the other cases. Physicians are still unable to determine the cause of the deaths, but there seems to be a general impression that they were caused by gas from the coal stove. The nurse when found was apparently partly stupified and is now in a very precarious condition.

MONTANA.

The Yellowstone Expedition.

VIRGINIA, February 14.—Governor Potts has received the following dispatch from Bozanan: The Yellowstone expedition started this morning, one hundred and fifty strong, and twenty wagons. The utmost enthusiasm prevails, and the officers were harmoniously elected. There is no snow in the Yellowstone valley, and grass is abundant.

The Legislature assembled to-day with great unanimity and enthusiasm, and made an appropriation of $5,000 to facilitate the exhibition of Montana products at the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, in 1876, to be expended by the commissioner, alternate and members of the Woman's Centennial Commission.

WASHINGTON.

The Iron-Clad Oath.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—General Butler and Judge White, of Alabama, having been appointed a sub-committee on the two bills heretofore introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, to abolish the test or iron-clad oath in all cases where it is now required by law, have prepared a report upon the subject in favor of abolition, which they will this week submit to the full committee. There seems to be no doubt that the majority of the House are in favor of relief.

THE PARTING HOUR.

There's something in the "parting hour,'
Will chill the warmest heart,
Yet kindred, comrades, lovers, friends,
Are fated all to part.
But this I've seen—and many a pang
Has pressed it on my mind—
The one who goes is happier
Than those he leaves behind.

No matter what the journey be,
Adventurous, dangerous, far,
To the wild deep or bleak frontier,
To solitude or war,
Still something cheers the heart that dares
In all of human kind,
And they who go are happier
Than those they leave behind.

The bride goes to the bridegroom's home
With doubtings and with tears,
But does not Hope her rainbow spread
Across her cloudy fears?
Alas! the mother who remains
What comfort can she find
But this; the gone is happier
Than one she leaves behind.

Have you a friend—a comrade dear—
An old and valued friend?
Be sure your time of sweet concourse
At length will have an end.
And when you part—as part you will—
I take it not unkind,
If he who goes is happier
Than you he leaves behind.

God wills it so, and so it is;
The pilgrims on their way,
Though weak and worn, more cheerful are,
Than all the rest who stay.
And when, at last, poor man subdued,
Lies down to death resigned,
May he not still be happier far
Than those he leaves behind.

SOME DAZZLING TOILETS.

The complimentary ball tendered the proprietors of the grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, took place on Tuesday evening and is represented to have been the grandest affair of its kind ever witnessed in that city. There were some sixteen hundred tickets disposed of, and to guard against imposition the tickets procurable upon the invitations were made not transferable and the purchasers name written on each. The Times which occupies some eight columns in describing the affair thus notices some of the toilets.

Mrs. Allen appeared to great advantage in a most refined dress of sky-blue colored silk with chaste accessories of white tulle and applique lace. The skirt was demi-train, very plain, simply garnished with a protecting puff of tulle, half a yard deep. The generous over-dress, falling from the hips, was merely bordered by a nine-inch band of narrow tulle puffings, wrought upon a foundation of wash blonde, and separated from each other by small pipings of pale blue satin. A broad sash of the silk was carried from the right to the left side, where it was tied in a fantastic knot. The pointed corsage waist, ornamented with applique lace and tulle puffings, reminded one of a patch of summer sky shining through the fleeciest of white clouds.

Miss Bryan, a beautiful blonde, wore a chaste white silk. The skirt, *en train*, was simply trimmed with a deep puffing of silver spangled tulle. The waist and bouffant pannier were also of the same material. Sprays of jassamine trailed gracefully amid her fair tresses.

Miss Kate Lewis was daintily arrayed in a white tulle, elaborately trimmed with fluted flounces, each of which was headed with a delicate vine of green leaves and winter berries. The pannier was caught and held in place with clusters of leaves. Leaves also garnished the waist, and nestled in the coiffure of the fair dame.

A most unique and attractive toilet was that of Miss Farley—pink silk skirt, overlaid with ruffles and puffs of India muslin; overdress and sash of muslin edged with bands of black velvet and dainty white ruching; fichu of white muslin and black velvet. A lone rose formed the sole ornament of the brown hair, which was arranged high upon the head.

Perhaps one of the most recherche dresses was a white silk worn by Miss Fowler. A kilt plaiting, half a yard in depth, formed the trimming of the underskirt. The overdress bordered with a puff of material, strapped with satin pipings and edged with lace, was looped high on the sides but allowed to fall very low over the back breadths. The charming corsage with pointed front and basque back was half high, and square in the neck, and filled in with soft tulle and lace. The antique sleeves were daintily finished with a ruffle of lace; chain and bracelets, of Roman gold; pink and green roses in coiffure.

For richness and elegance no toilet surpassed that of Mrs. F. Chandler. Her dress of richest black velvet, cut en train, was decorated with a wealth of jet-black lace and trimmings, the latter lapping over delicate white quillings of muslin. The corsage was cut low. Her hair, frizzed and in puffs, was ornamented with a pale blue feather, which was truly in keeping with her stately bearing. Her earrings and necklace were diamonds.

AN EAGLE TRIES TO CARRY OFF A GIRL.

[Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican.]

On Saturday, the 3d inst., a girl named Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Albert Moore, living in the northeast corner of Cleburne County, was returning home from a neighbor's house, whither she had been sent on an errand, when she felt something heavy strike upon her shoulder and the next instant she was borne to the ground. She says that her first impression was that she had been seized by a panther or some other wild beast, but soon felt the talons, of what proved to be an eagle, clutching her sides and arms, lacerating the flesh in a fearful manner; and, with its beak pecking her on the head, she was dragged some distance on the ground. Pretty soon the eagle having secured his prize, with claws and bill firmly fixed, raised her from the ground and sailed along at from three to four feet above the earth for some distance. Occasionally she was dropped on the ground, but the eagle would as often raise her again, making new and serious wounds with his talons in her body and his beak in her head, till at last, he reached the height of 10 feet, and attempted to light on the limb of a red oak tree on the roadside, when his hold again gave way and the girl fell to the earth seriously stunned and hurt. She was unconscious for a time, then clambered over the fence near by into her father's orchard and began making the best of her way to the house; near which she was met by her mother, who had been attracted by her screams, and was hastening to her relief. The most remarkable part of the matter is that the girl did not see the eagle at all. A shawl which had been securely fastened about her head, so as to project over her face, hid her rude antagonist from her view. The track along which was dragged, however, was plainly visible in the road. The girl Elizabeth is 14 years of age, and weighs between 80 and 90 pounds. Her father is a very reliable and worthy man. He is a son-in-law of Mr. Hatfield, in the same section of the country, and lives about five miles from Tecumseth Iron Works. The girl was not seriously hurt and is doing well. The eagle has been twice seen since by the hunters, who are making every effort to kill or capture him.

A "MORGANATIC" WIFE.

The King of Italy is married morganatically to the Countess of Mirafiori, and would raise her to the throne did not reasons of state interfere. The lady has proved a good and faithful wife, and has borne to the King several children. Of the epithet "morganatic" a London paper says:

"The derivation of this epithet is matter of controversy. However, the common theory is that it is derived from the Fata Morgana, the strange mirage which is witnessed at times on the Sicilian waters. Islands crowned with palaces are seen by mariners rising from the sea, and then fade away as rapidly as they appeared. The interpretation is ominous of the fleeting character of royal unions not ratified by law. But experience shows that, whatever the signification of their name may be, these morganatic marriages are of a very lasting character.

"The custom of these half-recognised, half-disavowed marriages between royal personages and ladies not of the kingly caste has, I believe, its origin in Germany. In the old days, when princes were regarded in the Fatherland as belonging to a caste set by Heaven itself above the rest of mankind, a *mesalliance* between a sovereign and a private citizen was an absolute impossibility, not so much by law as by an unwritten code. Love, everybody knows, can work miracles; but to make a lady, in whose veins no royal blood runs, a crowned sovereign, was a miracle utterly beyond the power of the maddest Teutonic passion. On the other hand, the German princes were of an uxorious and domestic disposition, and very often gave their hearts where the hand could not be given. So the practice sprang up of these left-handed marriages, where the lady was supposed to have all the privileges of marriage except that of sharing the rank and title of her royal husband. The tolerant Lutheran Church made no difficulty about conferring the sanctum of some sort of religious ceremony upon these unions; and probably these irregular vows were not more often broken than those contracted with the sanction of the law."

TOUCHING ANECDOTE OF A SPIDER.

"A fine old English gentleman" (Mr. Moggridge), with abundant leisure for studies in natural history has written a very entertaining book on insects, in one chapter of which (as a critic asserts) he "elevates the character of the spider." It is pleasant, at any rate, to know that he has found out enough about the creature's feelings to elevate science in the direction of mercy. The story is briefly as follows: Moggridge has been in the habit of immersing for preservation his different specimens of spiders and ants in bottles of alcohol. He saw that they struggled for a few minutes; but he thought that sensation was soon extinguished, and that they were soon free from suffering. On one occasion he wished to preserve a large female spider and twenty-four of her young ones that he had captured. He put the mother into a bottle of alcohol, and he saw that after a few moments she folded her legs upon her body and was at rest. He then put into the bottle the young ones, who, of course, manifested acute pain. What was his surprise to see the mother arouse herself from her lethargy, dart round to, and gather her young ones to her bosom, fold her arms round them, and again relapse into insensibility, until at length death came to her relief, and the limbs, no longer controlled by this maternal instinct, relaxed their grasp and became dead. The effect of the exhibition upon him is a lesson to our common humanity. He has applied chloroform before immersion. Judging from the above, the spider is superior to the human animal, in the fact that alcohol does not destroy her natural affection.

THE WHITE ELEPHANT OF BURMAH.

One of the proudest titles of the King of Ava is "Lord of the White Elephant," though the King of Siam, at Bougkok, is also the possessor of one or more of these sacred beasts. The Mandalay animal Mr. Vincent found to be a male of medium size, with white eyes, and a forehead and ears spotted white, appearing as if they had been rubbed with pumice stone or sand paper, but the remainder of the body is black as coal. He was a vicious brute, chained by the forelegs in the centre of a large shed, and was surrounded with the "adjuncts of royalty"—gold and white cloth umbrellas, and embroidered canopy above, and some bundles of spears in the corner of the room. The attendants said that a young one captured in the northeastern part of British Burmah, near Tounghoo, had recently died, after a short residence in the capital, and that the King had been "out of sorts" ever since. This animal was suckled by twelve women hired for the express purpose. These elephants "wet nurses" thought it a great honor to serve in such a capacity.

MULLETT'S MINT.

[San Francisco Call.]

The structure is not yet completed, but already exhibits evidences of decay. It was believed, and so asserted by the press of the city time and again, that the stone composing the outer walls of the building was impregnated with iron, which would rust and cause it to disintegrate. This has been precisely the effect. Large blisters are observed to form on the surface, which burst and cause it to shell off. The building is full of these blotches—particularly on the rear portion, which is in the shade. Workmen are engaged in chipping and washing the surface, which restores it to a grayish tinge. But the question is, how long will it preserve this color? The chances are that in a few months exposure to the weather will again cause the rock to crumble. Every one is now convinced that the building is a costly failure, at least in an architectural point of view. There was undoubtedly a "job" in the selection of the stone of which it is built.

r The Post]

A FAREWELL.

BY JEAN INGLESIDE

And this is all? Well, be it so;
It might have had a different end;
But let that pass; I still may feel
'Tis *something* to have called you—*friend*.

A hope was born of day dreams fair,
The throbbing heart would not be stilled:
The hope is shattered, and I find
My dreams of joy all unfulfilled.

Our paths henceforth lie far apart,
We go upon our separate ways,
I to the left, you to the right
To fill the number of our days.

Good-bye! We take our last fare well,
You with joy, I with regret;
But while I keep my settled faith
Can *you* say you will not forget?

Butler, Feb. 10th 1874.

THE GRAND DUCHESS' BRIDAL WARDROBE—A PARENTAL MANIFESTO.

A correspondent of the London Times who has seen the bridal trousseau thus describes it:

"Piloted through a succession of the never-ending saloons of the Winter Palace we came at last to the antechamber to the Salle Blanche. In this very large room, broad, low tables were ranged, spread with the wonders of the wardrobe of the imperial bride. Who shall describe them and where shall one begin? Here is a table spread with dozens and dozens of pairs of the most dainty shoes in the world, from long white satin boots, slashed up the front, to small slippers, smart with bows and buckles. A pair of these last was ornamented with a pretty sort of gold work on silk, the peculiar manufacture of one Russian town. Trays of pocket handkerchiefs, edged inches deep with beautiful lace, and worked with the imperial monogram; piles of petticoats, awfully and wonderfully tucked and plaited and embroidered; exquisitely worked linen of marvellous woof, and cambric as fine as floating cobwebs, lay in orderly heaps on every side. Blankets were even there, and some embroidered furniture for bed and table looked rare enough to be put under a glass case, and far too fine and fragile to be ever 'sent to the wash.' If one could have brought away the patterns of a row of fascinating little caps hung on stands, how acceptable they would have been to ladies who love to perch these taking shreds of lace and ribbon on the tops of their heads! Gloves are gloves all the world over, at least to look at; but in hosiery there is some room for art and luxury. It seemed impious to look upon shining and delicately tinted silk stockings, marked with the initial letter of the most beautiful names in the world under an imperial crown, and one passed on to expend admiration and wonder on an endless array of lace at one thousand roubles an archine, and ribbons, quilted white satin backets, and other mysteries. But the next room, the great Salle Blanche, from the ceiling of which depend immense chandeliers of glittering glass, contained the real glories of the trousseau. Here were the dresses and the bonnets, and the cloaks and the furs. Fifty morning dresses of silk and satin and velvet hung on stands, and their rich tints side by side were a rare study of color. Some of the dresses are rather heavy and old looking, with all their splendor, for a young girl. The gold and silver embroidered white and blue velvet gowns, with long trains for court, are goodly to look upon, though they must be weighty to wear. The dress of blue velvet embroidered with gold braid is a sort of feminine uniform *de rigueur* in the Winter Palace for the imperial family on great occasions. The wedding dress was, of course, the centre of interest, and was of white satin, with pointed hanging sleeves, and covered with silver embroidery. It has a long train, and is a glorified specimen of the Russian national marriage costume. Dressing-gowns of every description, from the *bona fide* robe to be put on on getting out of bed to that which is merely a costly gown in disguise were there, and many more devices of female ornament than I can remember. For comfort out of doors there were tippets and jackets and cloaks of precious fur, and one sable cloak in particular worth its weight in gold, and perhaps much more. A cloak of white Astrachan, many Cashmere shawls, and dainty opera cloaks,

"'worthy to be furl'd
"'About the loveliest shoulders in the world.'

littered the tables luxuriously.

"As though the milliners had exerted their skill till 'the force of fancy could no further go,' there was not only a whole regiment of dresses *in esse*, but a large number *in posse*, in the shape of a row of rolls of silk and velvet. Even as it is, I have not mentioned the bonnets, a whole bevy of which were becomingly arranged on a table to themselves; nor must we tear ourselves away without glancing at the portentous row of great purple Russia leather traveling trunks, suggestive of immense payments for extra luggage."

The Czar of Russia has issued the following manifesto:

"We, Alexander II., Imperator and Autocrat of All the Russians, King of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, &c., announce to our loyal subjects what follows:

"Invoking the blessings of the Almighty, in common with our beloved wife the Lady Empress Maria Alexandrowna, we, with her Majesty's consent, have sanctioned a matrimonial alliance between our beloved daughter the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrowna; and Alfred Ernest Albert, Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Edinburgh. Their marriage was solemnly celebrated according to the rites of our orthordox Church on January 11. While announcing this event so gratifying to our paternal heart, we with firm confidence in the love and enduring kindness of the Almighty, commend to His keeping the future destiny of our most beloved daughter and her husband. We are convinced that all loyal subjects will join us in our prayers to an All-wise Divinity for the welfare and happy married life of the young couple.

"Given at St. Petersburg on the 11th of January, in the eighteen hundred and seventy-fourth year since the birth of Christ, in the nineteenth year of our reign. "Alexander."

MYSTERIES OF A MOUNTAIN CAVERN.

[Prescott (Arizona) Miner.]

John McCorgurdale, a prospector, came in yesterday evening and reported a most wonderful discovery in the Aquarius mountains. We give his story, believing it to be true. He has been out about forty days, starting in at a point twenty-five miles from this place, and in passing up a canon he noticed the formation as being peculiar and showing signs of recent travel. On his return through the same canon he found a fresh living spring running down the middle of the gorge, which had evidently been opened by the shock of an earthquake or by the heavy rains bursting out from some underground passage. On following the spring to its source he found a fissure in the rocks, out of which the stream seemed to come. Providing himself with torches he forced himself through the fissure, wading the stream for 100 yards, when he came to an immense cave or cavern. Here he found old mining relics, such as picks, shovels, &c., made out of stone and copper. On one side he found what he considered to be tombstones with numerous tablets and hieroglyphic pictures and writings. One of these tablets, made of copper, he tore off and brought with him. It bears the inscription *sit tibi terra levis.*" In one place he found a stone box, which he broke open and found some very ancient coins. On some of them the word "*Pezzo*" can be plainly made out. Another tablet, found on the hard granite wall bears this inscription: "*Juxta inira Muros.*" He also found a scabbard, richly embroidered and having a coat of arms of solid gold set with precious stones. The place bore evident traces of many people having lived there at some previous time. And that they excelled in mining and some art is beyond a doubt. He also carried away other and valuable articles which he declines to exhibit. He goes to San Francisco immediately, where he will exhibit curiosities and make arrangements to come back soon and thoroughly explore the entire cave and the mountains in the vicinity. It is the opinion here that there is immense wealth buried some place in the cave. Many men are fitting out to make a search for the cave themselves. McCorgurdale feels safe in holding his secret. His story has created the greatest excitement among those to whom he told it and exhibited specimens.

IMPERIAL TOYS.

The youthful members of the Russian imperial family have toys which few other children in the world would dream of. On the ornamental waters of the garden attached to the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg floats a model of the English steam frigate, the Warrior. It is a perfect steamboat in every respect. Within the Palace is a miniature railroad, the operation of which is thus described by an English writer: "The little 'Express' engine steamed away in grand style over the sixty feet of circular rails laid down as a track at the rate of something like ten miles an hour, and the carriages attached were as perfect as could be, the interior of each being replete with cushions trimmed with crimson satin, the outsides bearing the imperial arms; and, taken altogether, we may fairly say that a more charming model train could not possibly be constructed to amuse the young princes of Russia. The official who ordered this pri neely plaything, in doing so, said to the constructor: "You will afford great pleasure to Her Imperial Majesty by sending, in addition to the complete railway train, a locomotive in pieces. The ready made steam railway train will serve for the amusement of the little princes, but it is also necessary to have, for instruction, another locomotive sent here. This last must be prepared in separate pieces, so that those pieces can be put together and the whole of the machinery fitted here in St. Petersburgh by our young princes." It is a satisfaction to know that such expensive toys have in reality a practical use.

THE COMING ART.

A London paper says: "We are far, as yet, as a race, from understanding or appreciating perfumes. By and by, when mankind gets better educated, there will be a new art, equal in dignity to those of poetry, painting, and sculpture. It will be called by a dainty, expressive name, and it will devote itself to the just sequence and combination of delicate odors. Great artists will arise, evoking from mixtures of jasmine and musk, narcissus and violet, rose and tuberose, wonderful embodiments of far-reaching fancy, translated into tender visions by fragrances as suggestive as a picture, as mysterious as music, as elevating as Greek marbles. Pastoral symphonies will be conveyed by an arrangement of admirably adjusted rural scents, and geography itself will be silently and softly taught by a learned succession of flower-flavors as they follow each other round the parallels of latitude. In that day when the long-neglected nose has its due honor, and when the glorious richness of nature, in the way of various odors, is understood, we may even learn how to perfume the winds, just as we now purify the rivers; and it will be a better time for Adrianople rose-growers than ever, for attar must ever be to Zephyrologists—if we may coin a name for the votaries of that new art—what the key-note is to music, and the line of beauty to the sculptor."

THE ATCHINESE.

Many people having read frequent despatches in the papers about the Atchinese, will be glad to learn where they live. Atchin forms the north-western portion of Sumatra: it covers an area of about eight hundred geographical square miles, and has 2,000,000 inhabitants belonging to the Malayan race. The Atchinese are tall, strongly built and of a violent and haughty temperament, though they are much more intelligent and skilful than most of the other inhabitants of Sumatra. They are mostly Mohammedans. The capital has about 8,600 houses and 36,000 inhabitants. The country generally is mountainous, but exceedingly fertile; pepper, coffee, cotton, tobacco and vegetables grow freely and produce abundant crops. Gold and precious stones are also found in great quantities. Although part of Sumatra is under the equator, the climate is very moderate. The air is healthy in the mountain districts, but not in the plains or on the coast. Atchin abounds with wild animals: there are elephants, tigers, buffaloes, rhinoceros and orang-outangs. The latter are never killed by the natives, as they believe that the souls of their ancestors have passed into these animals. Among the allies of the Atchinese are the Battas, cheerful people, who are cannibals, and always take salt and lemon juice with them when they go to war, so as to be able to regale themselves on the flesh of their dead enemies.

THE MASQUERADE.

Gaily I went to the masquerade,
Donned my bright velvets and plaited my hair,
"Look now your fairest, O face," I said;
"Robes, be your prettiest—he will be there!"
"Masks cannot hide us!" I laughed at the thought,
"Laces and silks keep his eyes from my face?
Cavalier's plume or the cloak of a king
Turn to a stranger's his manhood and grace?"

Gay flashed the lights and around whirled the crowd,
Glittering, changing, mysterious still;
Laughter and music now low and now loud,
Beauty to charm, hidden glances to thrill.
'Mid the soft music he came to my side,
"'La Fille du Regiment,' you do I know
This glove tells the secret you thought it would hide.
Be mine in this dance, now, *my friend*," soft and low

Swifter the wild strains swept out on the air,
Softer the word rhythm crept thro' my brain,
Linking his light words to melodies rare,
Flooding my heart with love's jubilant strain,
What did I see that my face grew so strange
When the gay maskers laid by their disguise?
Others came back to themselves in the change;
Two masks had hidden my friend from my eyes,

Both fell at once. One was silken and white;
Noble the features concealed in its flow,
Pride in the lips, and the eyes full of light,
Sweetness and strength; yes, *this* face did I know.
"The other?" I fancied that constancy, truth,
Purity, honor abode in his heart,
Enough,—'twas a mask: it fell, and, forsooth,
I, woman-like, showed my surprise in that start.

Think not I turned myself sadly away,
Deem me not heartless in that I still smiled,
Why should I weep that my idol was clay?
Why should I mourn over fate like a child!
Yes, dear, I own there's pain 'neath the smile,
Hearts won't forget all their tricks in a day,
And mine *will* elude my skill once in a while,
Looking back still, when I'd pass on my way.

—The Galaxy for March.

A SURPRISED LOVER.

The Savannah News tells the following:

A few days since a little incident occurred in this city of a decidedly rich character, and the particulars having just come into our possession we relate them for the benefit of our readers. It appears that a lady residing in the vicinity of one of our beautiful squares, noted for her benevolence, has a pretty numerous list of pensioners, and as may be expected not unfrequently is interrupted in household duties by the calls of these beneficiaries of her charity. The lady in question has been supplying some of her pensioners with the cold victuals from the table, and having quite a large family the amount of good substantial food thus disposed of was considerable. Her dining-room is in the basement, and so familiar had she become with the dress and appearance of these daily callers that, sitting by the window, she could recognize the different ones as they ascended the steps, to ring the bell, by a glance at their feet. On such an occasion she was saved the trouble of going up stairs to find out who it was that desired to see her, and would instruct the colored servants to carry up a plate of cold victuals to the person. This much is necessary in order that the reader may appreciate the amusing incident which resulted from this habit. The lady has a charming daughter, who like all pretty young ladies, has an adorer, and this fortunate young gentleman resides in one of the adjoining counties, consequently has the pleasure of visiting her only at intervals. The other day, very unexpectedly, he had an opportunity of coming to the city, which he embraced most willingly, and hastened on the "wings of love," as it were, to the residence of his sweetheart.

As fate would have it, the regular callers after cold victuals and other donations were particularly numerous on the day of his arrival, and the "bell was kept ringing for Sarah" uninterruptedly throughout the morning. As the lover reached the house and mounted the steps, reveling in the anticipations of the pleasant surprise of his sweetheart in receiving this unlooked-for visit, the lady of the house saw his shadow on the wall, and taking it for that of a poor young man, who was in the habit of calling to get something for his bed-ridden mother, said "Sarah run up stairs and give that young man the plate of cold victuals you will find in the safe."

Just then the bell rang, and the eminent colored servant hastened to execute her mistress' order. It is a well-known fact that the average female African never exercises any discretion, and so it was with Sarah, who, seizing the plate hurried to the door, and presenting the cold victuals before he had time to speak, said: "Missus sent you some cold victuals, and says how am your mother?" It is needless to say that the young man declined the donation, and with much indignation in his heart took his departure, firmly convinced that he had been grossly insulted.

The mistake having been discovered the usual little billet doux of explanation followed, and the prospects are that "it will be made up," and the surprised lover will enjoy the joke himself.

VISIT TO A GREAT FRENCH PAINTER.

Gustave Dore is a short, stout man with a large head, a fine brown *chevelure*, a broad forehead, a handsome face, very bright beaming eyes, and a peculiarly frank and winning smile. There is something indescribably animating about his friendly and cordial manner. He is rather more than 40 years of age, but he looks much younger; and he has been so short a time, comparatively, before the world, that one is surprised to learn that he has even attained his fortieth year.

On a bright and beautiful afternoon of September last, I had the pleasure of visiting his studio. It was something of a change from the almost glaring brightness of everything outside to enter that large, cool, solemn room. M. Dore lives and works in one of the avenues leading out of the Champs Elysees. His studio (on the ground floor, as we should call it in England), is at the back of the house, and is, as I have said, a large and almost a vast chamber. It is tapestried, if I may say so, with the records and trophies of that wonderfully fertile genius which has filled Europe and America with such prodigal proofs of its rapid skill. More than one wild Dantesque scene may be looked on there, and recognized as an old acquaintance by all eyes familiar with the illustrations of the "Inferno." There is a copy made by the artist himself of "Christian Martyrs," which at present is on exhibition in the Dore gallery in London. Only think of the artist's capacity for labor, who, still young, has a gallery of his own paintings in London, another in New York, and a third in Paris! On the walls of Dore's studio are some grim and pathetic figures illustrative in various ways of Alsace and her sufferings; the artist is a native of Strasburg. He was born in January 1832, and when very young was brought by his father to Paris, where his education was finished. Dore's mother is still living, a woman of the most attractive manners, always delighted to welcome and entertain the large circle of friends and visitors that her own genial ways and the renown of her son have brought about her. Another of her sons is, I believe, a banker in Paris, and is married. Gustave Dore still remains a bachelor. The life of an artist has seldom much to tell, and Gustave Dore's life has hitherto been naturally somewhat uneventful, unless in so far artistic enterprises and achievements may be considered events. The great event in his life was when the pubic first became conscious of the new and strong power that was growing up in art.—[Galaxy for March.

THE RISING OF THE BALTIC SEA.

Almost every winter we hear that there has been a great inundation in some country bordering on the Baltic Sea. The low lands which form nearly all the coast of that body of water, including the eastern port of Jutland and the Prussian states now forming the northern part of the German empire, are protected by dikes strong enough to withstand any ordinary emergency. But when there is a storm, or a number of storms of extraordinary violence, the sea invariably conquers in some part of the coast; the dikes are washed away, farms and villages are inundated, and a great loss of life and property is the consequence.

Last winter the important town of Ptralsund, on the southern coast of the Baltic, was invaded by the waters of the sea, and serious damage was done.

The cable telegraph brought us intelligence this morning that the dikes along the entire coast of Schleswig-Holstein were broken yesterday, and that great tracts of land were flooded. The dispatch adds that the damage to property is immense, and it is feared that many persons have lost their lives.

The population of the Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein is about four hundred thousand, and it occupies the entire lower part of the Jutland peninsula. The soil is more fertile on the eastern coast than in any part of the Duchy. The principal agricultural productions are rye and barley; and many of the inhabitants earn their livelihood by the fisheries, which are extensive. There are some large towns on the eastern coast of the Duchy, including Schleswick, Christianfeld, Apenrade and Hadersleben; but as nothing is said in the dispatch concerning them, it is probable that they have been saved from inundation by their superior means of protection.—[N. Y. Post.

A NEW STYLE IN WOMEN'S DRESS.

[Springfield Republican.]

Long white trousers for ladies are very much worn on the Continent. These trousers should be quite plain for wearing in the day time and in the street, but those for evening wear should be made of fine cambric or muslin ornamented with embroidery, lace insertion, or heavy rich lace frills or flounces, according to the taste and means of the lady herself. What could look prettier or more modest than to see a pretty, small-trousered foot in silk stockings and a neat sandalled shoe appearing under the skirt of a muslin dress, the ankles buried, as it were, in several rows of the lace frills or flounces of fine cambric or muslin trousers? Surely also, when a young lady of eighteen or nineteen is dancing it is more modest, as it is certainly very becoming, to see the limbs hidden in lace-frilled trousers of cambric than the present fashion. As I said, this mode is very much seen on the Continent among French, Spaniards, and especially Russians. When at Barcelona a few years ago I remarked that every lady wore trousers, some plain, some richly trimmed with lace frills or flounces. Two or four inches of the trousers were visible, setting off the small Spanish foot to perfection. I knew a very pretty French lady who used to wear most becoming trousers in the evening, which were made of very fine cambric or muslin, with rich lace frills up the calf of her leg and insertion between each frill. The lace frills of her trousers just touched the instep, but the rest of the trousers was visible under and through the transparent skirt of white muslin.

AN APOLOGY.

The editor of a Western paper once gave a notice of a ball, and happened incidentally to mention that the dancing of Major Heeler's better half was like "the cavorting of a fly-bitten cow in a field of cucumbers." The fact that the editor had not been invited to the ball may somewhat detract from the value of the simile, while at the same time it accounts for his establishing the figure. The Major, accompanied by his better half and a six shooter, called on the editor to complain of the poetical nature of the image. On learning that the lady was the one he had described, the editor besought her to raise her veil. She did so, adding. "Now, sir, I expect you to apologize." "Apologize! I should rather think I would," was the answer, as he seized his hat and left the room. The astonished Major rushed to the window. "Stop, you sir, you haven't apologized!" "All right, I'm going to do it in a minute?" "What do you mean?" shouted the Major accentuating the note of interrogation with a pistol bullet. The answer was wafted back from round the next corner—"Can't you see that I'm looking for that cow!"

A GUY FAWKES IN NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Times says that great excitement was created in that city some days ago by the discovery that a large quantity of powder had been distributed about the floor of the Senate chamber of the Kellogg legislative hall, which gave rise to much conjecture, many supposing that it was an attempt to blow up the building. The matter, however, was nearly forgotten, when on Saturday last, soon after the adjournment of the Senate, a man named King was discovered at the entrance of the chamber with a six-pound canister of powder, in which he had made a small opening in the top. He was standing at the time over the canister, and deliberately produced a small revolver, and said to those who were watching him that he intended to fire into the can. He was quickly seized, the pistol taken from him, and he was taken to the police station and locked up. He said he had been wronged by a certain law enacted several years ago, whereby he was defrauded of all his property, and charged a city official with making away with it. He, therefore, holds the state responsible for it, and says he is determined to have redress or be revenged.

VARIETIES.

THE motto of the washer-women—While there's life there's soap.

A PARIS correspondent says that scarcely any color but black is worn for street toilets.

"As beautiful as a bust in a hair dresser's window" is a reporter's description of a Richmond bride.

THE ex-Queen of Spain is said to have offered to provide for the education of Marshal Bazaine's children.

THE following advertisement is posted near a Western depot on the front of a small restaurant: "Lunch, twenty-five cents; dinner, fifty; a real gorge, seventy-five cents."

A BOSTON man was cursing an editor the other day, when he fell dead. Several similar instances have been lately reported. Men should be careful in speaking of anything sacred.

THE twenty-first annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, Knights Templar, will be held in the Court House, Bellefonte, Centre county, commencing May 12th, 1874.

REAL sheep are introduced in the pantomine of "Little Red Riding Hood at Covent Garden Theatre. On the occasion of the recent visit there of the Prince and Princess of Wales the sheep were also introduced into the royal box for the delectation of the royal children.

A RICH gentleman in Rutland, Vermont, recently gave away a book in which he had left a $1,000 note as a marker, but luckily the receiver shook out the precious bit of paper just as he was packing the volume to send to a sailor friend.

A FORTUNE-TELLING swindler was arrested in Baltimore recently, and at the examination one witness stated that she had paid the prisoner at various times sums amounting to $600, "to have her husband's affection restored."

A NEW freak of fashion consists of birth announcement cards. They are exceedingly small, and the announcement reads, "Compliments of Mr. and Mrs. Blank, and son or daughter, as the case may be. February 10, 3. P. M."

A MAN and wife in Penobscot, Me., died suddenly after eating a dinner of vegetables boiled in a kettle. The pan which covered the kettle had been used in mixing meal and arsenic for crows, and had not been so thoroughly cleansed but that a deadly quantity of the poison was dislodged by the steam.

ANOTHER lady preacher has secured a pulpit in Boston. Her name is Lora Haines, and she has been several years studying for the ministry. She is 30 years old, and has "a pleasing, but not beautiful face." Her inaugural theme was the benefit of religious institutions, and she wore plain black, with a neat white ruche around her neck, and white lace cuffs.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT has signified his willingness to give $50,000 for feeding the homeless poor, and has asked the aid of the police in carrying out his project. It is proposed to establish in the different police stations, engine and truck houses, soup kitchens, from which the deserving poor may obtain a good supply of wholesome food.

A LAWYER was employed to collect a bill of a man in Cliftonville, Mass. The man took refuge at the house of a relative in an adjoining county. The lawyer, whom the man did not personally know, called and said he wanted to sell a horse. The man wanted to buy, and to try the horse they took a ride. The lawyer drove over the line in Cliftonville, and there served the papers.

SOME months ago a band of Russian ladies from Zurich arrived in New York, and claimed sympathy on the ground that they had been unjustly driven out by the Czar for entertaining liberal ideas. There has been another outbreak of female students at the same place, and, according to a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette, their conduct was so extravagant and improper as to turn against them the minds of those professors who had been in favor of the admission of women to medical degrees.

MLLE. LEVASUER, a leading tragic actress in Paris, was once playing a most touching part in which the heroine commits suicide by taking poison. At the most pathetic passage, while she was bidding adieu to life and making every body on the theater sob, she suddenly changed her tone, and shrieked, "D——, what has been put in this bowl?" Imagine the effect of this homely prose delivered in so energetic a manner in the midst of stately poetry? The actor, Beauvallet, who loved a practical joke, had smeared the beaker with asafetida.

THE timeworn anecdote of a person being so deceived by a theatrical representation as to believe it to be a scene of actual life was verified at one of the theatres, on Saturday night. In the play, which portrayed the life of a drunkard, the chief actor, when in great destitution, exclaims: "Alas! alas! no one in this wide world will give me even a crust of bread to eat." These words had hardly been pronounced by the actor before the audience saw a full man arise in the parquette, who, in a voice trembling with emotion, said: "Gentlemen, I am a poor man, but I will give that man a dollar."—[N. Y. Tribune.

A VERY ingenious system of bank robbery has been discovered at Copenhagen. One of the tellers of the National Bank of that city, who was specially charged with the counting and checking of the old notes which were to be destroyed, managed by a clever manipulation to tear out a piece of each note in such a manner that out of the fragments of about ten notes could be made a whole one by gumming the pieces together. Those notes he placed between the others, abstracting a genuine note for the false one substituted. The fraud was discovered by accident, and the teller was arrested.

AT twelve o'clock the doors of the supper room are opened, and then the jam beggars description. You may take your choice to be pushed or to push, and in either case to see plates of oysters, salads, and creams, with threatening spoons and forks, pristling through midair, glancing by your nose, or swimming down your back. I was never sure that we were not a civilized people till I contemplated my compatriots in the Washington supper-room of a "festive occasion." There I have seen dignitaries whom the public believe have enough to eat at home pushing toward a supper-table as a cannibal might to his feast; and ladies renowned as "delicate," with piled-up plates of pickles, salads, fruits, and creams, cramming at a rate that would make a perfectly healthy woman sick abed for a week.—[Wash. Cor. N. Y. Independent.

Weekly Post.

WM. SCHOYER,
E. A. MYERS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb 21, 1874

WILSHIRE, Radical contestant from Arkansas, has been admitted to his seat in the House, by a strictly party vote.

HIPPLE-MITCHELL takes a hand in the District-Attorney fight. Well, he will no doubt have some nice material to handle, from this part of the vineyard of the faithful.

A VERY sensible bill has been introduced into the Ohio Legislature, providing that there shall be no stay of execution, where a laborer recovers judgment for wages.

THE frail Georgia statesman, Alexander H. Stephens, does not seem likely to survive his term in Congress. His hold upon life is rendered doubly precarious by a recent severe attack of illness.

THE scramble for the vacant District Attorney's office is already getting lively. A cloud of telegrams evelopes Senator Scott, who begs for a truce until Mr. Swoope's funeral takes place.

THE case of Hipple-Mitchell, the Orgeon Senator has been taken up by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It remains to be seen whether he will be white-washed by the Radical majority.

As the election is now over, perhaps the Gazette and Commercial can afford to take back their base slanders upon Mr. Guthrie, whom they falsely and maliciously charged with being a rebel sympathizer, but we shall see.

BOTH the Leader and Dispatch say that Mr. McCarthy is indebted to THE POST for his election. Very well, and now they must admit that their strength was combined with the Business Guide and Dew Drop, and yet they could not defeat him.

DAWES has begun his chronic scolding of the Radical leaders. This is a trick of his. He will tell the truth occasionally on the heat of debate, but when he finds that it is likely to hurt the prospects of his party, he takes it all back and tells a different story. This is Mr. Dawes idea of statesmanship.

THE Ohio Legislature, have decided to redistrict that State for Congressional representation. The present districting of that State is such a palpable violation of all principles of justice, that the measure will no doubt meet the approbation of a large majority. At present there is a variation of as much as 32,000 between some of the Districts.

THERE is a terrible row in the Massachusetts delegation, over the appointment of W. A. Simmons as Collector of the Port at Boston and Joseph H. Manley as Supervisor of Internal Revenue. These nominations were made at the exclusive suggestion of Ben Butler, and the rest of the delegation are furious because they were not consulted. Manley is one of the Sanborn Ring. A strong fight will be made against their confirmation.

IF Mr. Snodgrass thought Mr. Elder was ineligible he never would have rushed into print announcing the fact, as all he had to do was to quietly await the result and in case of Elder's election have the question in court and take possession of the Controller's office. He printed his little piece as an election dodge, to frighten voters feeling assured he would be beaten and that there was not the slightest ground for the assertion he made. His goose will be cooked with Moore sauce.

AND now what is THE POST going to do about it?—Dispatch.

THE POST is still going to denounce Rings, thieves and thieves' apologists. A small majority of the people in this city seem to prefer the robberies of the Ring, to honest government, but the rights of the large and respectable minority will still find a defender in this journal—the only defender they have in the city. A defeat brought about by such means as were used by the Ring on Tuesday does not impair our faith in the principles of honesty. We still have faith in the efficiency of public virtue, notwithstanding the Dispatch's low estimate of it.

WATCH THE EXPIRING THIEVES.

Grant is doomed; but he has yet three years lease of office. He has that great political lever, the appointing power, in many government offices. He holds a rod over members of Congress. He is the head of the army, and he retains army officers about him, to do his bidding. He is cold blooded, and stubborn—and takes gifts yet. He loves his dear relations. He said he had no policy, except the will of the people. That was a curious saying of Grant. What did it mean? It meant that he was ready to fool the people to the top of their bent. He has about as much respect for a temperance pledge; no more. There has never been in the Presidential chair a more thorough-faced partisan. He is of the party of Grant, all the time. For the people he cares not a brass farthing. Of his own political party he is merely afraid. He is with the Radical Republicans always, when they are for Grant; when they are not then he hedges, if he can. He makes the most childish mistakes; but his Radical party overlooks them, or makes light of them. Why? Because Grant is yet a power with his army of office holders behind him; with his prestige as the successful General; as the second Washington; as the disinterested individual in the White House who has no policy of his own; who so loves the people that he begged and lobbied to have his salary and perquisites doubled, that he might serve *them* the better, you see. All this and more, the Radicals are afraid of. They have politics of their own, by the hatful; but Grant every now and then with his no policy, runs counter to them. He worries them; and they will worry him, when they dare.

Meanwhile let the people, of all parties bear in mind that Grant and many Radical Congressmen are just as ready to grab now, as they have been all along. They will grab not only all that the tax payers will let them grab, but much more, if they can but shape some plausible excuse for a steal. The Radical Press have been constrained to condemn the salary grab, yet many papers remain silent respecting Grant's part in the vile transaction; and some of the grabbing members have brass enough to front their constituents and defend their own mean conduct. They let Grant alone, in his glory. The more conservative Radical journals seem to see the hand writing on the wall. They perceive in the vulgar, money-grasping course of their once favorite President, that the hold he once had upon the public sympathy is gradually, though inevitably loosening; and that he cannot hereafter maintain an elevated standing as a statesman. The link which now binds Grant and the Radical party together, is not composed of mutual respect. On the contrary, it is a mere weld of money, and political power. Our people are looking intently at these things. Their blood no longer courses with a war current, we need peace, and we must have national economy. Shams, will not do. Too many eyes are now watching the course of our public men, and Grant must be, and will be looked at as he is, stripped of the glare of military heroism. Probably he is the last military President; and Babcock the last henchman. Americans don't need military discipline coupled with the tyranny which is natural to war, to run through our civil administration. We have had enough of this; Enough of apeing of kingly governments. In monarchies, great State, display, liviried servants, and costly carriages, accompanied by many formalities are not only natural but appropriate, but in our simple government, such as it should be, these things are neither natural nor appropriate. In fact they are all wrong. We want the substance of real, free, Republican-Democratic government; we don't need, and we don't want the shadows of Monarchism. We want and we are entitled to have proper economy in every department of government, and no frivolous, useless show, an I not too much red tape, and no ribbons.

The present ruling idea of Grant and his clique is, a grand powerful central government, stretching its arm to the most remote corner of the Union, overshadowing every State, and holding itself superior to all State interests, ready and willing to ride roughshod over every State and every individual throughout the United States; United States, in name, but Washington Central Government in fact. This is what Grant and his men will attempt to bring about, and it is already time to call the attention of honest men who love our form of government to that which now menaces it. Under the guise of cheap transportation, and with the cry of railroad monopoly, this unscrupulous gang will seek this very session to lay the foundation of this usurpation. The Radical party is in its last dying throes, but there are living men who will leave no stone unturned to prevent the return to those simple and economical principles of government which marked the early history of these United States. Warned by the bloody past, we know that no scruple of conscience will deter them; but their machinations must be met and counteracted by the independent press. There are those who charge us with being too personal in regard to Grant; it is impossible to deal justly with the subject in any other manner. He has made himself a personality in the case. He has broken his solemn pledge to the people; and he must and he will reap the consequences, personally.

TOO GENTLEMANLY.

A short time ago the Republican papers were making much of the importance of having a gentleman for Mayor, especially in view of the approaching Centennial. That was before the Democrats nominated Mr. Guthrie, and before half of the Republican delegates nominated Mr. McCarthy. Now, since the candidates are before the people, the wire pullers, under the dictation of Mackey, are trying to create the impression that the Democrats have "too much gentleman in theirs," and that Mr. McCarthy is the very man they were after, all the time. Well, McCarthy was after them, too, and he has certainly caught some of them; the question is will he catch enough votes to elect him Mayor? The Republicans are fastidious, and we think it more than doubtful. Meanwhile a gentleman may be an honest man, a good Democrat and a faithful friend of the people; and our candidate Mr. Guthrie has proved himself to be all of these. A party must be hard run when it can find no stronger plea against our candidate.

DEATH OF MR. SWOOPE.

It is with pain and regret that we are called upon to-day to record the death of Hon. H. Bucher Swoope, United States District-Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. While upon many occasions we have felt it our duty to differ materially with Mr. Swoope, he was a vigorous, energetic and efficient officer, whose zeal was sometimes evidently overstimulated, but whose acts were no doubt the result of conscientious convictions of duty.

Since the Evening Telegraph was launched upon the stormy sea of journalism, Mr. Swoope has guided the editorial helm, and though occasionally vascillating, he was always vigorous and trenchant as a writer, and showed more than the average amount of journalistic ability, and had his life been spared, there can be but little doubt that he would have distinguished himself in the profession.

While we have sharply criticised his political views and journalistic course, on numerous occasions, we have no animosities to carry beyond his untimely grave. It is with genuine regret that we record the fact that his earthly career is ended, just when a broader field was opening before him.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

When Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Sawyer, was in the U. S. Senate as a carpet-bagger from the South, he had a section introduced into a bill, providing that contracts should be made with not more than three persons, for the collection of delinquent revenues, upon such terms as the Secretary of the Treasury might determine. Mr. Sawyer seems to have run the whole business, and got his friend Sanborn into the arrangement.

One item of Sanborn's collections was $600,000 of unpaid revenues in Boston. Secretary Richardson allowed him 50 per cent. for collection and all his expenses, so that Mr. Sanborn made the snug sum of $300,000 clear in the course of a few months. All the other contracts under the Sawyer section was made upon the basis of 50 per cent. commission and all expenses, so that the government only realized from thirty-five to forty cents on the dollar. So notorious has this swindling contract become, that the House called upon Mr. Richardson for copies of the contracts made under the Sawyer bill. But the Secretary of the Treasury dodges the issue, and refuses to give the contracts and furnish the other papers called for by the House resolution, at least for the present.

And now Mr. John Sanborn again turns up in Washington to look after a renewal of his contract. He has also moderated his views somewhat. In 1873, he found it impossible to collect the delinquent revenues for less than 50 per cent. commission and all incidental expenses. In 1874, he says that he is willing to undertake it for 25 per cent. Mr. Sanborn says that if the Treasury Department will give him this contract, he will collect $25,000,000. This would net him the snug little fee of $6,250,000. Almost any man would agree to work for a fraction over $500,000 per month. No doubt President Grant could be induced to turn publican at the same figures.

The cool effrontery of this man Sanborn is refreshing, when it is considered that the Secretary is in a terrible dilemma already in relation to these swindling contracts, and is afraid to show up the past operations of this man who comes and makes a bid for a renewal of the contract. This whole business is the work of a Massachusetts ring, headed by Richardson, Sawyer and Butler, the latter two evidently sharing in a division of the spoils, while Richardson is used as a cat's-paw to rake the chestnuts out of the fire. How long are these outrages against honesty and decency to be continued?

AN INDIAN WAR.

The Indian is rather a fruitful subject—for the Department thieves. They are bound to make him pay under any and all circumstances. The Indian Ring thief is perfectly satisfied with either a peace or a war policy. If it is peace he gets rich stealing from the Indian—if it is war he gets rich stealing from the government. But the Indian Ring thief does not like monotony in his money getting. He likes variety—war and peace alternating at convenient intervals, so that one class of stealings will cover up and hide the other.

He has things nicely adjusted so as to achieve these results. During the era of peace he steals from the Indian in such an aggravating manner, that the latter is wrought up to the revengeful pitch and a war comes as natural as the measles. When once the Indian puts on the military paint and plants his foot upon the war path, the Ring thief boxes up his glass beads and hoop-skirts, and embarks in the business of supplying our noble army with rotten beef and maggoty biscuit, and finds his profits quite as satisfactory as when he was relieving the wants of the Indian with shoddy and gim-cracks.

In either event he is in clover, and helps to drain the resources of the taxpayer so that he may lay by annually $100,000 out of a salary of $1,500. The Indian is the true philosopher's stone, and coins unlimited gallipots of gold for the agent. An Indian agent who cannot save forty times his salary is considered rather a poor stick.

The promised Indian war, has also another value, according to the Gazette. It settles negatively the question about reducing the army. A good sized Indian war would just suit the advocates of a large standing army. Instead of a reduction, it would be increased to 50,000 or more, which would give employment to a large number of army leeches, and largely increase the profits of the contractors.

The great essential in the management of our Indian affairs, is honesty. For years the Indian Department has been the most dishonestly managed, proportionately, of any in the government. It has become notorious that more than half the Indian appropriations are stolen annually by the agents and the Ring. What wonder, then that we are now threatened with a general Indian war? Gen. Harney's recipe of hanging the agents, is perhaps the most effective one that has not been proposed.

THE RESULT.

The result of Tuesday's election shows that a small majority of this Ring-ridden city prefer organized extravagance and downright robbery to honest and economical government. The robberies of the Ring last fall were not enough to break the spell of party. It will perhaps be necessary for these robberies to mount into the millions, before the people fully open their eyes to the fact that they have been aiding and abetting systematized plunder.

Were it possible that the evil deeds of the Ring could fall only upon the men who continue it in power year after year, we would have no regrets to make, but would be perfectly willing that they should be plucked and plundered to their hearts' content. But this is not the case. The minority who protest against organized plunder, must suffer as well. All that the minority can do is to protest against the misdeeds of the Ring, and labor unceasingly to inaugurate honest municipal government.

There is no organization that proposes to do this except the Democracy, and though defeated, they have no cause to be disheartened. Year after year the immense majority of the arrogant Ring has been cut down, until in the late canvass, nothing short of the lavish outlay of an immense corruption fund saved it from defeat. The tracks of the Ring are plainly to be seen now that the contest is over, and they smell rankly of bribery and corruption.

But with all their facilities, the Ring only managed to pull through, after appealing to every base passion and resorting to the slimiest kind of falsehood. But this system cannot prevail always. We had reason to believe that the people would rise to the necessities of the times on Tuesday last, but we were mistaken in our estimate. And still the result is hopeful to the friends of the Reform. The quarrel between the factions of the Ring was plastered over so thick with money and spoils this year, that it bridged the gulf, but it will widen in the future, until it finally swallows up the corrupt crew. It only remains for the Democracy and the friends of Reform to keep up a bold and unbroken front, and finally secure what they are fighting for.

In Philadelphia, as in Pittsburgh, the Ring secured a triumph by a small majority. At this writing we are not advised as to the details of the canvass, but there seems to be but little doubt that the repeaters got in their work sufficiently to secure Stokley a majority. In fact, a leading Ring politician, well known in State politics, openly announced several days before the election, that it was "fixed" so that Stokley should receive 10,000 majority. That the Ring got its work in according to contract, is evident by the returns.

STOCK SWINDLING.

A very successful confidence game was played upon the New York Stock exchange on Tuesday, and was so very palpable, that we do not see how a man of Vice President Wheelock's penetration and shrewdness, could have permitted it, unless, as it is strongly surmised, he was in some way a party to the fraud.

The operators in this astounding swindle forged two letters, one purporting to be written by Mr. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, announcing that there was to be an increase of $7,000,000 of the capital stock for the purpose of constructing new lines and repairing old ones and as a consequence there would be a temporary curtailment of dividends. The other bore the signature of Mr. J. D. Cox, President of the Toledo, Wabash and Great Western Railway, and was to the effect that the capital stock of this company would be increased $10,000,000 by the issue of additional stock.

These forgeries were sent up to Vice President Wheelock, who was presiding over the Board, and their astounding contents did not seem to excite his suspicion in the least. Instead of attempting to verify them, and without a moment's consultation with the President and other officers of the Board, he read the letters. The effect may be easily imagined by any one familiar with the scenes and incidents of Wall Street. A panic seized upon the holders of these stocks. To get them off their hands was the first thing they thought of. They began selling at a discount, and the bears who were in the secret of the forgery began to take up the depressed stocks. In a very few minutes 65,000 shares of Western Union and 20,000 shares of Toledo and Wabash were sold. Some of the more sensible of the operators expressed the opinion that the letters were forgeries. Messengers were dispatched to the offices of the Western Union and the Toledo and Wabash, and both communications were pronounced forgeries. But in the mean time nearly $10,000,000 worth of stocks had been sold upon the panic and the bears had realized a profit, reaching almost or quite $1,000,000.

This is a new style of operations even for Wall Street, fertile in schemes for stealing. If Mr. Wheelock was not in the operation, he must have been blind, for the trick was perfectly transparent. But still it should have struck the venerable bulls in the same way. There was nothing probable in either of the letters. Such an extraordinary course would not have been taken by either of the corporations in such an extraordinary way. The Board have taken steps to detect the perpetrators of the fraud. The bears may find out that this style of operating is not profitable in the long run.

PETER FAIRLEY, ESQ.

We keenly regret that this gentleman failed to make the landing in Allegheny on Tuesday. But the gallant fight made by him and his friends against the most fearful odds, is a matter of congratulation to him. Mr. Fairley entered the contest with a true and independent spirit, not seeking to disguise the fact that he was a Democrat, and asking for the independent support of those who were opposed to the Ring. The vote that he received is the highest compliment that could be paid to his character and personal worth, and had he been elected, he would have made a Mayor of whom our sister city might well have been proud.

He only fell forty-seven votes behind Mr. Phillips. Had twenty-four of the Democrats who voted for the latter, given their votes to Mr. Fairley, as it was clearly their duty to do, they would have had the satisfaction of seeing him their next Mayor. We are glad that the Democratic party in Allegheny, almost unanimously followed THE POST's suggestion and gave their adherence to Mr. Fairley. Perhaps one hundred Democrats in the city were entrapped into the Citizen's movement, and thus threw away a splendid chance for Democratic success. We are satisfied that they now regret the result much more keenly than Mr. Fairley and his friends, since upon them rests the responsibility of his defeat. Mr. Fairley's gallantry in the contest deserves the highest commendation.

—Since the above was in type we have received the report of the Convention of the return judges, printed elsewhere. They assembled in City Hall, and presented the returns from each ward. As their duty under the city code was simply to foot up the total vote for Mayor in each ward, and sign the same for presentation to court, they took no cognizance of any alleged irregularities, rumors of which were so rife during the day. Adding the total official vote in each ward for each of the candidates, it appears that Ormsby Phillips has a majority of forty-seven votes over Mr. Fairley, the next highest candidate.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The following extract from a letter of Thomas Jefferson to Albert Gallatin, June 16, 1817, shows what was attempted in that day:

"Three of our papers have presented us the copy of an act of the Legislature of New York, which, if it has really passed, will carry us back to the times of the darkest bigotry and barbarism to find a parallel. Its purport is, that all those who *hereafter* join in communion with the religious sect of Shaking Quakers shall be deemed civilly dead, their marriages dissolved, and all their property and children taken out of their hands. This act being published nakedly in the papers without the usual signatures, or any history of the circumstances of its passage, I am not without a hope it may have been a mere abortive attempt. It contrasts singularly with a contemporary vote of the Pennsylvania Legislature who, on a proposition to make the belief in a God a necessary qualification for office, rejected it by a great majority, though assuredly there was not a single atheist in the body. And you remember to have heard that when the act for religious freedom was before the Virginia Assembly, a motion to insert the name of Jesus Christ before the phrase 'the author of our holy religion,' which stood in the bill, was rejected, although that was the creed of a great majority of them."

W. D. MOORE.

Editors of The Post:

Will you explain how or when Mr. Moore became entitled to sign his name as chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee. The late Convention did not authorize it, and the Committee has not met since. His treachery to the ticket at the last moment, will consign him where he belongs and where he has been for some time, in the pay of the Ring. X.

MR. MOORE is not Chairman of the Committee either by resolution of the Convention or election by the Committee.—Ed.

MR. MCCARTHY has good reason to thank his stars that the Dispatch opposed him, for had it favored his election he certainly would have been defeated.

THE Hartford Courant, the leading Republican paper in Connecticut, bewails the condition of the country under an Administration that has "no policy" with regard to the all-important question of finances. It asks how long would an English Ministry stand without any policy in regard to finance, to the currency, or the national debt, and "how long would the most vital interest of the nation be left in the hands of a Minister without a practical plan, and even incompetent to form a theory in regard to it?" After describing the condition of the country, the Courant says that, "in the midst of all this, the Administration, judged by its Secretary of the Treasury, hasn't any sort of policy, or any adequate conception of the case. Just at the moment when it should have something to propose, some comprehensive scheme, it has nothing. It appears to have no conception of the relation of parts to the whole." This, it will remembered, is the expression of opinion by the leading paper of the party in the State, and whose editor is a member of Congress and an official distributor of patronage. It cannot, however, ignore the confusion which the country sustains. It winds up its complaint by saying: "If ever a country wanted a competent Minister of Finance, we do now; if ever we needed a man of brains at the head or the Treasury, we need one now. The situation is becoming alarming. To say nothing of an accomplished Minister of Finance, we want a man who will not make Sanborn contracts, farming out the frauds on the revenue to contractors! What are our Collectors and revenue officers for if not to honestly collect the revenue and prevent frauds? A revenue system that has to be supplemented by a sort of Dutch Gap spy system for the benefit of detective speculators need overhauling.

THERE is a letter in the Scientific American from a Scotchman, upon the subject of the ventilation of the senate chamber at Washington, which was so imperfect that a new, expensive, and elaborate set of machinery has been introduced, with the suggestion, moreover, that fresh air be brought from the park, 220 feet distant. The latter characterizes the invention as one of those useless ones made by theoretic savans to assist nature. "All that is strictly required," he says, "is an entrance for fresh air below and an exit for foul air above." What he writes is applicable to all public buildings; scatter the inlets upon the floor by the various methods, simple and unproductive of draughts, so that for the senate chamber there should be a total area of eight or ten feet of inlet; a hole in the roof equal to two square feet for 1,200 persons, two more for lights, and two for heat would be sufficient outlet. "A hinged skylight is as good as anything else," he says, "as a cistern of water will be emptied if any sort of hole be driven through the bottom, so will a crowded hall be refreshed if any sort of hole is driven through the roof."

THE New Orleans Picayune has occasion to allude to the Kellogg Legislature now and then. Says the Picayune: "It is comforting to reflect, when contemplating the present flood of 'bills,' whose inherent and essential imbecility dooms them to certain death—it is comforting we say, to reflect that the public printer bears up cheerfully under the prevailing misfortune. We believe he gets as much for printing a sick bill as he does for printing a healthy one; there is no reduction on account of stupidity. The sweat of honest industry brings the same income, whether it be wasted in abortive labor or spent in that which will bear rich fruits of civic benefit. All of which makes it very pleasant for the public printer, and imbues him with that large-minded tolerance of folly which you so seldom encounter in this unhappy world."

CONGRESSMAN DAWES is treading on dangerous ground. He is telling the truth with risky plainness. The most devoted of the household organs at Washington, the National Republican, warns him of his peril, and chides him in this gentle, patronizing way: "It seems unfortunate that a gentleman holding the high and important position occupied by Mr. Dawes can rarely take the floor to explain the financial condition of the Treasury without announcing propositions which, unexplained, tend to weaken public confidence in the party that he assumes to lead. He is doubtless a laborious, studious, painstaking man. He would save at the spigot while wasting at the bung. His vision appears to contracted to embrace the vast expanse of this country and comprehend the extensive ramifications of the Government in its principal workings."

WHEN, during the last campaign in Ohio, Senator Thurman accused Attorney-General Williams of excessive and unnecessary expenditures of the funds of the Department of Justice, the country rang with accusations of falsehood against the Senator, and authoritative denials were telegraphed broadcast by the authorities at Washington. Now, however, an investigation is in progress by a Republican committee, appointed to whitewash if possible, and it is said that sufficient disclosures have already been made to warrant the committee in the expression of the opinion that Mr. Williams ought to resign. It will be remembered that Mr. Williams was the President's "first choice" for Chief-Justice.—Cin. Enquirer.

WHAT the Springfield Republican thinks of Kelley as a financier it thus expresses: "Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania threatens to become a good deal of a bore with his infallible Morrison's pill for the cure of financial disorders, and we are not sorry to see that one member of the House has had the courage to tell him so. Mr. Kelley is a devout believer in the virtue of what the late Senator Benton used to call "ding-dong," but he should remember that his fellow-members have rights as well as himself, and that even good things are capable of being run into the ground."

THE newspapers of New Hampshire are in a great quandary over the unusual quietness of the State campaign. There have been no public meetings on either side, and the most diligent search has failed to discover any enthusiasm. The Lebanon Free Press (Rep.) says there is outspoken dissatisfaction on both sides, and thus strives to instil a little energy into its own party: "One thing is sure, if the Republicans expect to win, they must bestir themselves. There is much work to be done, and but a short time in which to do it. Nothing will be gained by concealing the facts."

A NEW electric whistle for locomotives is now coming into use in France. It is intended to take the place of switch signals; opening the switch causes a copper plate a short distance off in the roadway, to become electrified. A metalic brush on the engine tranfers the current to the whistle, which is opened, and remains open until the steam is shut off by the engineer. If the engineer is neglecting his duty the fact is at once made known by the continuous sound of the whistle.

A WASHINGTON correspondent tells of the discordant organs:

The war between the Washington and New York organs of the Republican party is becoming interesting. The National Republican has succeeded in rousing so much feeling against Jennings, the English editor of the New York Times, that a combination of Republican office holders, encouraged by the administration, has been formed to buy out the New York Express and turn it into a morning paper. The Express having been a morning and evening paper, and being one of the founders of the Associated Press, has the right to resume its morning publication. This fact coming to the notice of George Jones, he came over this morning from New York, and has been laboring all day with the leaders in this combination to dissuade them from their purpose. The ultimatum of the administration and the combination aforesaid is to discharge Jennings. Jones, who is a passionate admirer of Jennings, is in sore complexity, and has not yet decided whether he will discharge his obnoxious editor or dissolve his present partnership with the postmaster.

MISSOURI is thinking seriously of calling a convention for the purpose of revising the State Constitution. The Senate has adopted a resolution in favor of submitting the question to the people at the November election, and it is thought the House will concur in the action.

LOOK TO THE DEPARTMENTS.

OFFICIAL MALPRACTICE—AN ARMY OF FANCY CLERKS AND WHAT IS PAID FOR THEM.

The Washington Capital makes some startling disclosures of official malpractice and to which it calls the attention of the Appropriation Committee. The Treasury Department is first taken in hand, and an astonishing misuse of the public money is brought to light. There have grown up, it seems, in this Department, without any authority of law, a number of bureaus, which are styled "Bureaus of the Secretary's Office," having each a Chief of the Bureau, Chief Clerk, clerk's copyists, messengers and laborers. The Chiefs of the Bureaus received $3,000 and the Chief Clerks of the Bureaus $2,400 a year. This is without authority of law, and no appropriations are made to pay their high salaries. The Appointment Bureau is one of these

FANCY INSTITUTIONS.

The work of the officials is to make out and supervise the appointments of clerks in the Treasury. For this arduous service a Chief of Bureau is paid $3,000, and a Chief Clerk is paid $2,500, while a $1,200 clerk, working fifteen minutes a day, could do all the necessary work. There is an annual appropriation of $1,800 per annum to pay the salary of an Appointment Clerk in the Treasury Department, while the economical Secretary expends $5,400 for the same purpose. The salary of $2,400 paid to the Chief Clerk of the Bureau is $400 more than those of the Chief Clerks of the regular Auditors' offices of the Department.

ANOTHER

of these useless Bureaus is that of the Record, and Files similarly officered. The work done by the Bureau is simply to take care of the records and files, and furnish them when wanted for reference. One good $1,200 clerk could easily perform all the duties.

STILL ANOTHER

Bureau is called the Mail Department. This Bureau distributes Mr. Richardson's mail, and the great task requires, it appears, the services of a Chief at $3,000 a year, four clerks at $1,500 a year, five clerks at $1,400 a year, three at $1,000, a messenger and two assistants. The public will be proud to know that no expense is spared to serve the Secretary of the Treasury with his letters promptly and in good style.

Then there are what are termed Customs and Internal Revenue Bureaus with a like expensive corps of officials. These gentlemen write the Secretary's notes to the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, it is presumed, and do such like

PETTY BUSINESS.

All the work, at least nearly all of it, could be done by the Customs and Internal Revenue Departments without any trouble or additional expense.

There is also a Stationery Bureau, costing $5,400 in salaries, to disburse the funds and supply the Treasury officials with stationery. One able-bodied, $800 messenger could easily do the work.

In all there are about ten of these bureaus, officered by what may be properly termed the Secretary's personal staff. They are the

SOFT, FAT PLACES

in the Department. They sprung up under Mr. Boutwell's administration, and the extra money to pay the expense came, it is said, out of the indefinite appropriation of 1 per cent. on all the issues and reissues of money or securities made by the Government under the head of "for placing the loan," and the special appropriation, which has been made annually for the last eight or ten years, for the especial use of the Secretary, and intended to pay larger salaries to some of the most valuable of the employees of the Department, who could not be retained without increase of salary. The Secretary's prerogatives in these matters have been assured, it is claimed, by a ring composed of the officials who hold their fat places, and they do much as they please without let or hindrance. It is charged that

CERTAIN FAVORITES

have been paid as high as $25 a day; that it is a common thing for the Department to furnish private carriages for the families of officials, and messengers to act as coachmen and footmen; to pay for the private apartment of officials, and pay their mileage and their per diem when they go on pleasure excursions. The estimates for the expenditure of the contingent funds goes to Congress in bulk. It would be a good thing to have detailed statements and vouchers submitted, to show exactly

WHERE THE MONEY GOES TO.

The sum of $42,000 was charged to the Pension Office last year for mileage, but the showing is now made that one-fourth the amount was used by officials in going to and from the State of Minnesota alone.

The article also charges that Dr. Hood, the medical referee of the bureau, is also the family physician of Secretary Delano and Commissioner Baker, and that while Baker's wife lay sick in Minnesota, Hood went there at the expense of the contingent fund, to attend her professionally. In a similar manner it is charged, that he went to Ohio to attend John Delano, the Secretary's son, in his recent illness. Attention is also called to

AN ITEM

for over $11,000, used by the Interior Department for what were termed "office supplies." As all the stationery, furniture, wash-towels, and soap, and such things, are provided for by separate items in the estimate, it is a query whether the official lunches do really cost that much money, and, if so, whether the Government is bound to pay for them.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered a resolution from colored citizens stating that a number of them had applied to the American Colonization Society for transportation to Liberia, and that the Society was unable to send them, and asked that the government detail a vessel to carry them to Liberia and bring back produce; also, asking the aid of the government for the construction of a railroad into the interior of Liberia. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. JOHNSTON presented the credentials of R. E. Withers, from Virginia, to succeed Lewis. Read and laid on the table.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill equalizing currency, and Mr. Cameron offered a substitute for the bill repealing all acts of Congress which limit or restrict the amount of notes for circulation, and providing that all associations organized to carry on banking shall be free to establish national banks.

Mr. CAMERON, in advocating the adoption of his substitute said he had not heard a single business man say we had enough currency. The national banking system had done much good and should be extended. His substitute was designed to satisfy the demand for more money without causing any shock to capital already invested in good faith. The increase of national banks would enable the United States to resume specie payments sooner than by any other process. The present national banking currency was equally as safe and far more convenient than metallic currency. Increase the facilities, and national bank notes would soon take the place of greenbacks.

Pending further discussion the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. CANNON presented a memorial of the Utah Legislature, asking Congress to appoint a Commission of Investigation, to be sent to Utah to inquire into all alleged abuses of Territorial affairs there, and in the meantime to suspend all action for special legislation in regard to Utah.

REVISION OF THE PENSION LAWS.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill to amend and codify the laws in regard to the payment of pensions so as to secure efficiency and economy. It proposes to abolish the now existing pension agencies, and make postmasters at each county seat ex-officio pension agents, and make it the duty of postmasters to correct the rolls and return them to the Pension Office, noting deaths, removals, etc., whereupon checks or drafts for the amount due each pensioner are to be forwarded to the postmasters for distribution, for which service they are to be allowed a fee of ten cents each, to be paid by the government.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. KELLY (Pennsylvania) offered a resolution that members of the House and Senate re-assemble in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, in an informal joint session on Monday, September 6th, 1874, in centennial commemoration of the assembling of delegates from several colonies and provinces of North America on Monday the 5th of September, 1774, and that the Speaker of the House be invited to preside over the meeting and that Vice President Wilson be requested to deliver an address appropriate to the occasion. Referred.

THE REFUNDING OF DUTIES.

Mr. KASSON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that monies paid into the hands of any collector or into the Treasury for customs duties in accordance with any decision or ruling previously made by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not be refunded or repaid except in pursuance of special appropriations made therefor, or in accordance with the judgment of the United States Court, giving construction to the law and from which the Attorney General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States; also, providing that no ruling or decision once made by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to customs duties shall be changed by the same or a succeeding Secretary except it be in concurrence with an opinion in favor of such change given by the Attorney General or by reason of judicial decision of the United States Court affecting the same, from which the Attorney General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States.

The discussion of the subject was participated in by Messrs. Butler (Massachusetts), Dawes, Wood, Beck, Burchard, Kasson and Kelley, the latter stating that a conspiracy of New York lawyers had been formed to procure the refunding of duties, they to have one-half of all sums recovered, and that an enrolled bill in the State Department had been tampered with by the change of a comma in order to enable that conspiracy of lawyers to secure a reversal of the decision, and this had cost the Government two millions of dollars. The bill was passed.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a substitute for the bill to increase the pay department of the army. It provides for establishing the number of paymasters at fifty, instead of sixty, said paymasters to have the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry, and provides also for repealing so much of the 18th section of the act of July 28th, 1866, as relates to persons from whom said paymasters shall be selected. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. GORDON introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension rolls the names of all those heretofore dropped therefrom because of their participation in the recent rebellion. Referred.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill to further protect the polls in the election of a President and vice President and members of Congress. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to contract with a patentee of a safety ballot box for the use of the box at the polls throughout the United States in the election of a President, vice President and members of Congress provided that the power to use and the cost thereof shall not exceed the sum of fifteen dollars per box. Referred.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. BOGY submitted a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing that hereafter all banks shall be organized or chartered by the States, each State to decide the question as to the number of banks and the capital required for its legitimate wants and each State to provide such guarantees to depositors as may be deemed proper, all banks to be organized under provisions of the law requiring a deposit of bonds as now provided for national banks and the federal government to have the keeping of such bonds and issuing of currency and to be responsible for the redemption of circulation. Agreed to.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, the pending motion being that of Mr. Buckanham to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee.

Mr. MERRIMAN moved an amendment to instruct that committee to report as soon as practicable the bill providing for an increase of national bank circulation, so that the whole volume thereof should not exceed $400,000,000.

Mr. SCOTT submitted an amendment to that of Mr. Merriman's providing for the redemption of the whole body of national bank currency in specie as interest-bearing bonds of the United States.

Mr. MORTON opposed the motion to refer. He said there was no excuse for the propositon to take $25,000,000 from New England, and give it to the West and South, except upon the principle that the currency of the country was not to be increased at all. If this national banking system could not be adjusted to the wants of the whole country, it must give way. He had no idea that the proposition to take money from New England to distribute in the West and South, would ever become a law.

Mr. HAMLIN said he was disposed to give the South and West more banks, but he would vote to take fifty million dollars from New England and give it to the other sections before he would vote to increase the irredeemable paper currency one dollar.

Mr. THURMAN said it had been said that the American people were eminently practical, but he was sorry the same could not be said of the Senate of the United States. The Senate would not let any single measure of the committee go through, but loaded it with all sorts of propositions. On the general subject the committee was fully competent to act upon each subject separately and one should not thus be loaded down with others. He favored the recommittal of the whole matter. The currency was to be stable, and was too elastic to be stable, that is, to be fixed, and to be elastic is that it is not to be fixed. [Laughter.] He had never heard of such a thing since Gen. Jackson's famous letter that a judicious tariff captured Pennsylvania. He did not believe in instructing the committee but desiree the subject to be recommitted without instructions. Pending discussion the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjournod.

THE HOUSE.

The House considered the contested election case from the third congressional district of Arkansas, the majority report being that W. W. Wilshire is entitled prima facie to his seat and that of the minority being to recommend the matter with instructions to the Committee on Elections to make a report on its merits. The majority report was adopted by a vote of 118 to 96.

Among the Republicans voting in the negative were Messrs. Dawes, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Harris, Pierce, Crook, Mellish, E. R. Roberts, Hale (New York) Woodford, Eames, Pendleton, Kasson, McCreery, Wilson, (Iowa) Monroe, Smith (Ohio), Waldron, Hazleton, Williams (Wis.), Townsend and Willard (Vermont).

A motion to reconsider and lay on the table having been made in order to make the last vote final, declaratory motions were interposed on the Democratic side with an explanation that they wanted the matter to go over till to-morrow during the first call of the roll, which was on the motion to adjourn over till Friday there was ageneral thinning out of members. Many started down town, others repaired to restaurants to fortify themselves for the contingency of an all night session, while Butler, of Massachusetts, who had made the motion to reconsider gave evidence of his determination to fight it out on that line if it took all night by having his dinner brought to his desk. Almost all the seats were vacated and members who remained in the hall collected in groups discussing the situation and how to avoid the threatened dead lock. The speaker was the center figure of one of the groups and it may be assumed that he counseled a compromise, while Cox was the central figure of another group as he had changed his vote on the resolution, and had voted with the majority so that, if Butler should withdraw the motion to reconsider, Cox was in a position to renew it. The vote for adjournment until Friday showed that no quorum was present and the Speaker stated that in that condition of the House no motions were in order except to adjourn, or for a call of the House. Both motions were made on the Democratic and one on the Republican side.

The vote was first taken on the motion to adjourn, and it was defeated by 67 yeas to 74 nays. The motion for a call of the House was then taken by an a standing vote, and it appeared to be defeated by 67 yeas to 70 nays. It was then taken by tellers, and was again defeated, yeas 67, nays 75.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Butler (Tenn) voted by tellers to adjourn, yeas 72, nays 70.

Mr. PLATT, who had moved a call of the House, demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn, and they were ordered on a vote by yeas and nays. The motion to adjourn was then carried: yeas, 87; nays 81.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1874.

THE SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the Senate took up the bill to provide for the appointment of a commissioner on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) opposed the passage of the bill. The matter belonged to the States and should there be treated. He asked the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill as he desired to record his vote against it.

Mr. WRIGHT said the subject was a proper one for legislation by congress.

Mr. CONKLING agreed with Mr. Wright.

Mr. TIPTON favored the passage of the bill.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) favored inquiry, but said he thought information could be obtained by any one of the several standing committees of the Senate and would be much more reliable than that obtained by the proposed committee.

The committee on finance, for instance, could obtain information and the Senate would be better satisfied with it. He did not think that men competent to serve on the commission could be obtained without compensation. He therefore moved an amendment appropriating $10,000 for expenses of the commission.

Mr. CONKLING said he knew many persons who would serve without compensation. He would not object to appropriating $5,000 for expenses of the commission having no doubt that would be sufficient for printing and all other expenses.

EQUALIZING CURRENCY.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over when the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency.

Mr. CHANDLER said at the proper time he would offer an amendment which he had read for information. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall retire and destroy a dollar of legal tender notes for each dollar in national bank notes issued.

Mr. CHANDLER thought the nation could give notice that it would resume specie payment July 1, 1875 or even January 1, 1875, and coin could be accumulated in the treasury by that time, which, with a loan of one hundred million dollars that could be negotiated would enable such resumption. That would be the greatest measure of relief ever proposed for the nation.

Mr. HOWE gave notice that he would submit an amendment as a substitute for that to be proposed by Mr. Chandler providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, once in each month, sell to the highest bidder for the United States, notes and coupon bonds equal to eighty-five per cent. additional bank circulation issued during the month preceding, which bonds shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum payable quarterly, and the principal shall be payable at the pleasure of the government after ten years from date, both principal and interest to be paid in gold coin, but none of said bonds shall be sold at less than par value, and United States notes received in exchange therefor shall never be reissued but shall be destroyed.

PASSAGE BETWEEN SCHURZ AND LOGAN.

Mr. Schurz read from the Chicago Tribune the market reports and argued that money was easy in the west, and that there was no scarcity of it.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) said it was not fair to judge of general business interests by newspaper reports. Business men, when they wanted more money, went to their accustomed places or banks, but were not able to procure it. He had a letter from a company in Missouri which had a capital of $250,000, and not an outstanding note, yet it could not obtain a loan of $5,000, by paying ten per cent. interest. He denied that money was plenty in the west.

Mr. SCHURZ said he thought the gentleman must be excessively hard pressed for argument, when, in reply to regular market reports of papers of undoubtedly good authority, he produced a letter here from a man who could not get money. Of course there were men all over the country who could not get all the loans they wanted. There were plenty of men in the country who had as much money as they wanted. All the great papers of the country were against inflation and in favor of specie resumption, and why? because they had too much sense to be in favor of anything else. He read from the Chicago Inter-Ocean of a recent date a statement as to money being easy and borrowers few.

Mr. LOGAN said the gentleman had said all papers which had sense supported his side, thereby implying that all others were fools.

Mr. SCHURZ said he did not mean that none except those supporting his side had sense. He had laid a line of policy for himself, and those who went with him he thought had more sense than those who did not.

Mr. LOGAN—I am sorry the Senator's opinion of himself is not appreciated by the country. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCHURZ—I am glad to know the Senator's opinion of himself is appreciated by the country. [Laughter.] He did not think there was the least occasion for this noise simply because he had read market reports. If the Senator took offense at these reports, they were responsible and not he himself. [Laughter.]

The yeas and nays were taken on Scott's amendment and it was lost—yeas, 28; nays, 30, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragen, Davis, Fenton, Ferry (Conn.), Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamlin, Kelly, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt), Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner Wadleigh.—28.

Nays—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Dennis, Ferry, (Mich.), Goldthwaite, Harvey, Howe, Johnston, Logan, McCreery, Merriman, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Thurman, Tipton, West and Wright.

Mr. HOWE moved his amendment above reported as an amendment to that of the gentleman from North Carolina (Merriman).

Mr. BOUTWELL said the amendment contained in it privileges which would bring this country into bankruptcy.

Mr. MORTON—Will the gentleman state how?

Mr. BOUTWELL—It is a process by which you increase the demand for legal tenders and diminish the supply. He thought the great error of the present movement was a tendency of men to rely on the principles of other countries which were not applicable to ours.

A vote was taken on Howe's amendment resulting in yeas, 16; nays, 40.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry, (Conn.), Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Jones, Morrill, (Me.) Morrill, (Vt.) Stewart, Sumner and Wadleigh, 16.

Nays—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Cooper, Dave, Dennis, Ferry, (Mich.), Flanagin, Goldthwaite, Hager, Harvey, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, McCreary, Merriman, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Rease, Platt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Scott, Spencer, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, West and Wright 40.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Cameron for the repeal of all laws restricting the amount of national bank currency.

Mr. Morton said the Senate was not full and he moved to adjourn. The motion was adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. HOLMAN offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House what had been paid since the 1st of January, 1866, for the transportation of troops and property of the United States on each of the several railroads that have been constructed in whole or in part by aid of lands granted by the United States, on condition that such railroads should be and remain public highways for the use of the government, free of toll and other charges. Adopted.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The contested election case from the Third Congressional District of Arkansas, came up on motion to reconsider and lay on the table the vote of yesterday declaring Wilshire entitled prima facie to a seat. The motion to reconsider was laid on the table—yeas, 135; nays, 129. Wilshire was then sworn in taking the iron-clad oath.

BILLS REGULATING PUNISHMENT FOR CRIMES.

Mr. FRYE, from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill providing that any person who shall be convicted of the crime of manslaughter in any United States Court in any State, Territory or in the District of Columbia, shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years and fined not exceeding $1,000. He stated that under existing laws the maximum imprisonment for manslaughter is three years. After suggestions from Messrs. Lawrence, Bass and others, Mr. Frye inserted a proviso that the act shall not affect any prosecution now pending or the prosecution of any offence already committed.

Mr. BARBER asked Mr. Frye to let him offer an amendment that the punishment for murder should be imprisonment for life.

Mr. FRYE declined, and the bill was passed.

Mr. FRYE, from the same committee, reported a bill making the punishment for extortion by officers or persons acting under authority of the United States a fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment not exceeding three years. Passed.

Also, a bill providing that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished in any United States Court for any offense not capital, or for any fine or forfeiture under any penal statute unless indicted, or that information shall be found or instituted within five years, except in cases of persons fleeing from justice. Passed.

Also, a bill providing that where an occupant of public land having the color of a title has made valuable improvements thereon, and his title is found afterwards not to be good, he shall be entitled to all the right and remedies as provided in such cases in their respective States or Territories. Passed.

Also, a bill providing that in the trial of all indictments, informations, complaints, and other proceedings in the United States Courts, a person charged, shall, at his own request, but not otherwise, be a competent witness in law to apply to all prosecutions now pending.

On motion of Mr. Gooch, the bill was made to apply to courts martial and courts of inquiry. Passed.

Also, a bill to provide for the holding of terms of the Western district courts of Missouri, one court to be held in Jefferson City, and the other in Springfield. Passed.

Mr. POLAND, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic, the commission to consist of five persons, who are to serve without pay for two years, but are to be allowed all necessary incidental expenses, and a secretary at two thousand dollars a year. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Also, a bill to provide for deducting any debt due to the United States from any judgment recovered against the United States by such debtor. Passed.

ADVERSE REPORT ON INSERTING THE NAME OF GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) from the same committee made adverse report on a memorial for the acknowledgment of Almighty God and the Christian religion in the Constitution of the United States. Laid on the table.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The bill reported by the Postoffice Committee in regard to the distribution of public documents printed by authority of Congress and of seeds furnished by the agricultural department for a free exchange of newspapers between publishers and for a free transmission of weekly newspapers by mail within the county where published, came up as a special order.

Mr. PACKER went on to speak in support of the bill. He stated that there were now in the document rooms of the House and Senate some 266,000 volumes of valuable public documents folded and ready for transportation, besides pamphlets. The postage on these books and documents would be about $122,000 but if not distributed free through the mail they would be sent by express. The bill only applied to Congress the same principle under which various executive departments were now allowed for postage by having special stamps furnished them and which were furnished up to the 8th of September, 1873, to a nominal value of $1,990,478 in the Treasury Department. These special stamps were furnished to 678 persons all over the country and he thought it safe to say that they were used by ten times that number of persons.

Mr. HURLBUT asked Mr. Packer whether there had been any diminution in the expense of transporting mails since the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. PACKER said he believed not.

Mr. KASSON explained that no new contracts for the transporting of mails had been made since that time.

Mr. PACKER stated that the cost o mail transportation for the year preceding the abolition of the franking privilege was nearly $2,000,000 less than the estimated expense for the current year, and nearly $3,000,000 less than the estimate for the next fiscal year. Some of that increase was attributable to the extension of postal routes, but it was clear that nothing had been saved by the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. CANNON, member of the Postoffice Committee, addressed the House in advocacy of the bill. He believed the provisions of the bill were right, and believing so he had back bone enough to advocate incurring the risk of newspaper criticism. He had been informed that five-sixths of all mail matter of the country consisted of newspapers and periodicals. Without action, the House took a recess till half-past seven o'clock, the session to be for the consideration of the bill to revise the statutes.

TEMPERANCE.

Progress of the Movement at Jeffersonville.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., February 16.—The woman's crusade against the whiskey traffic opened up with renewed efforts at nine o'clock this morning. Great numbers of the Union Association gathered and held devotional exercises at eight different saloons. At every saloon they were received kindly and protected by the police from the jam of the immense crowd that congregated at every saloon. Business is partially suspended, and the streets lined with citizens of every class. The excitement over the movement is at its highest. So far no apparent effect has been noticed among the saloon proprietors. They all decline to sign the pledge.

The excitement in reference to its movement has reached Louisville, and this afternoon, it is estimated, at least two thousand people, mostly German, from that city, have arrived, and every trip of the two ferry boats brought increasing numbers. At three o'clock the exercises on the streets were adjourned over until to-morrow.

THE RIPLEY CRUSADERS.

RIPLEY, O., February 16.—The crusaders are still moving on the works of the enemy. One more saloon surrenders, and the last one remaining is a wholesale establishment which has been retailing by the drink. The owner proposes to stop retailing, but this will not suffice. The ladies watch now as well as pray. Some of the saloon-keepers who have been unwillingly worsted are preparing to leave for Germany.

THE MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Ten women and two men organized in this city yesterday for a crusade against king alcohol. They will devote this week to prayer for an increase to their number.

MEETING IN CITY HALL.

COLUMBUS, O. February 17.—The first movement in the war on the liquor traffic was a meeting held in City Hall this evening. More than three thousand persons were present, about half being ladies. A number of members of the General Assembly occupied seats on the platform.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. William Chadwick. After prayer by Rev. W. E. Moore, the audience joined in singing the "Coronation" with grand effect.

ADDRESS OF DIO LEWIS'

Dio Lewis was chosen Chairman, and at his request the audience sang "Nearer my God to Thee." Doctor Lewis said the words of this hymn were the keynote of this crusade. After saying his health forbade a long speech he proceeded to deliver a speech similar to that delivered at other points. He said that churches in neglecting to furnish bright and happy places for young men to spend their evenings in, and so keep them out of places of dissipation and crime were responsible for many blighted lives. Much of his address was given to strictures on ladies who drank wine and induced young men to drink. He said all real drunkards helped the temperance cause because they showed new beginners what strong drink would do for a man. To accomplish the abolition of this liquor traffic, women must come to the front, for in this, as in all other great moral contests, women were more effective workers than men.

Rev. A. C. Hirst, of Washington Court House, on being called out, gave a detailed account of the temperance work in his town, claiming that all that has been accomplished was due to earnest and persistent prayer.

Senator Goodhue, of Summit, was next called out. He said he should be doing violence to his better nature should he refuse to add his voice to this great movement. He regarded this work as more mighty in its force than any avalanche lanched from the top of Mont Blanc.

Dio Lewis again took the stand and said when he started to this city, he thought he would advise against any active movement for a couple of weeks until the people could be better prepared by reading of the work at other points, but learning that seven hundred women met in council yesterday and declared war, he was now ready for immediate organization. A committee was then chosen, but it was soon after announced that no executive committee would be chosen until the ladies could hold a meeting to-morrow.

THE ELECTIONS.

RING SUCCESSFUL IN PHILADELPHIA.

Democratic Mayors Elected at Reading, Syracuse, Altoona, Allentown, Wilkesbarre and Other Points.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., February 17.—The Democrats have elected their candidate for Mayor. Returns from various towns show general Democratic gains on supervisors.

DEMOCRATIC AUDITOR ELECTED.

READING, Pa., February 17.—The Democrats have elected their candidate for Auditor.

ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC TICKET ELECTED.

ALTOONA, Pa., The entire Democratic ticket was elected here.

MORE DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., February 17.—The Democratic candidate for Mayor is elected.

DEMOCRATIC MAYOR ELECTED.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., February 17.—The Democrats have elected their Mayor at this place.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC MAYOR.

ALLENTOWN, February 17.—A Democratic Mayor was elected here.

DEFEAT OF A. K. M'CLURE.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—Returns from the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Sixteenth wards give Stokely 15,445 and McClure 12,129.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Twenty wards have been heard from, giving Stokely 6,890 majority. The Republican candidates for City Solicitor and Receiver of Taxes are elected by about the same rate.

THE RESULT IN EASTON.

EASTON, February 17.—The Republicans have elected their candidate for Mayor.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, February 18.—In the Reichstag to-day, the Bishop of Metz, who is a member, asked the President for permission to be accompanied by an interpreter during the sittings. His request was refused.

The motion offered by an Alsatian deputy that Alsace and Lorraine be permitted a Plebiscitum to decide their nationality has been rejected by an overwhelming majority.

A VIOLENT SPEECH BY AN ALSATIAN

In the Reichstag to-day, during the debate on the proposition for a plebiscite in Alsace and Lorraine, M. Teusch, Alsatian delegate, supported the motion in a violent speech, in the course of which he said Germany had overstepped principles which should be binding upon civilized nations. He held that annexation to Germany was illegal. "We are sent here," said he, "to proclaim our affection for our French fatherland, but your acts of violence prevents us from regarding you as brethren."

ENGLAND.

THE PREMIERSHIP.

LONDON, February 18.—Disraeli to-day formally accepted the premiership.

DOUBTS EXPRESSED AS TO THE TRUTH OF THE REPORT OF THE DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Rev. Robert Moffat, the celebrated English missionary to South Africa is still in doubt as to the correctness of the report of Dr. Livingstone's death. He thinks it hardly credible that Livingstone could have reached the place where he is said to have died. He says also that the doctor's supply of provisions was ample. The foreign office also entertains the same doubts.

FAMINE AVERTED.

The Indian government telegraphs that it now has ample supplies of grain to meet any demand from distressed districts.

CUBA.

A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT.

HAVANA, February 17.—A heavy engagement has taken place in the central department, of which Havana journals give the following account: Gen Bascohez, with 3,000 men and four pieces of artillery attacked the main force of insurgents near Naravjo. The latter were 5,000 strong under Marquis Santa Lucia, Cuban commander-in-chief. The battle lasted seven hours and resulted in the success for Gen. Bascoez. The Spaniards lost fifty killed and one hundred and four wounded. The rebels took no prisoners. Their loss is not given. The insurgents in the central department are setting fire to farm houses in all directions. Gen. Burriel has sailed for Spain.

EGYPT.

INVASION BY THE SULTAN OF DARFOUR.

(Herald Special.)

LONDON, February 18.—A dispatch from Khartoum, dated February 14th, says: The Sultan of Darfour invaded Egyptian territory near Bahrel Gazal and captured a number of slaves. The Egyptian Governor, Seebia, gave battle. The fighting lasted six hours, and resulted in the dispersing of the Sultan's army, which was ten thousand strong, capturing four guns and the killing of Vezir and many chiefs.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, February 18.—Consols 92¾@92¾; 5-20s, '65, 103½; 5-20s, '67, 103½; 10-40s, 103½; new 5s, 105¼.

Sugar, on spot, 27s. 7d. Refined petroleum, 13@13½.

PARIS, February 18.—Rentes 58 francs 80 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 18.—Cotton shade easier; middling uplands 8d; Orleans 8¼@8¾d. Sales of 12,000 bales; American 7,000; speculation and export 2,000.

Pork 65s. Lard 44s. 3d. Others unchanged.

ANTWERP, February 18.—Refined petroleum 32½ francs.

THE GALLOWS.

An Execution in Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., February 17.—Evans Northwood, the murderer, was hanged today. Northwood made a confession, admitting the killing of Georgiana Lovering, his niece, and of a young girl in the fall of 1850, and in detail, tells the story of his useless and licentious life.

KENTUCKY.

Democratic State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, February 18.—In the Democratic State Convention at Frankfort, Thos. H. Jones, of Daviess county, was nominated for Clerk of Court of Appeals on the third ballot. The Convention then adjourned.

THE ALLEGHENY ELECTIONS.

CONVENTION OF RETURN JUDGES

The Judges of Election of the various voting precincts of Allegheny, met in convention at City Hall Wednesday for the purpose of footing up the total vote for Mayor, and signing a return sheet embodying the result to be filed with the Clerk of Courts. There were present the judges of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, (both precincts) 4th (both precincts) 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th wards, the only absentee being the Judge of the Ninth ward.

Mr. J. D. Walker, Judge of the first precinct, Third ward, was called to the chair, and the reporters of the press chosen Secretaries.

A committee of one was deputed to bring in the missing Judge of the Ninth ward.

In the meantime the returns from the other election districts were read, as appears below in tabular form.

J. B. Roth, Judge of the Seventh ward, said he had left all his election papers with the Clerk of Courts in the morning, and had only a copy of the vote for Mayor. He was willing, however, to be qualified to the correctness of the copy.

On motion of Mr. Keown, it was received as regular.

The tally sheet of the Eighth ward was presented instead of the certified returns, but, on motion, it, too, was received as regular.

After the returns were all read and recorded by the Secretaries, Mr. Roth, from the Seventh ward, announced that he had made a mistake of one hundred (100) in his return. Fairley, for Mayor, had been credited with four hundred and twenty-seven (427) votes, and had only received three hundred and twenty-seven.

Mr. Roth, being asked would he be sworn to the fact that he had made that error in taking the copy, replied that he was willing to make affidavit to that effect.

On the strength of his statement the convention voted to make the change from 427 to 327 in the vote cast for Mr. Fairley in the Seventh ward.

After a long and patient waiting the Return Judge of the Ninth ward made his appearance escorted by the Committee appointed to hunt him up. His returns for Mayor were read and recorded.

Each of the judges signed the return sheet; the chairman sealed and took it in charge to file it with the Clerk of the Courts, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The duties of the return judges being simply ministerial, no mention was made of the irregularities alleged to have taken place in the First ward. It is alleged, however, that the election board of that district, put sixty ballots into the box without numbering them; that these ballots were for Phillips for Mayor, and that they were counted, in making the returns, as if they had been regularly numbered.. This is a violation of a very plain provision of the new Constitution. It is claimed on the other hand that there was no intention to violate the law, and that the failure to number the ballots was not done through any fraudulent motive. Leaving this question in abeyance, there appears to be an impression that Mr. Fairley should carry the election into Court, and have a judicial decision touching this irregularity. That there was ample opportunity for the election officers of that ward to have conned their duties under the Constitution and the general election law with supplement recently passed, cannot very easily be disputed. The results of their failure, whether intentional or not, to carry out the law in this respect, can only be settled by judicial determination. Following are the complete returns.

THE VOTE FOR MAYOR.

WARDS.	FAIRLEY, Ind. D.	SMITH, Ring	PHILLIPS, Ind. R.	SHELLABY Ind.
1st ward	171	68	397	5
2d ward	205	197	445	13
3d ward, 1st p	101	286	286	12
3d ward, 2d p	302	286	26	9
4th ward, 1st p	273	119	304	4
4th ward, 2d p	145	104	75	—
5th ward	152	111	378	2
6th ward	401	97	335	7
7th ward	327	214	51	20
8th ward	153	53	62	4
9th ward	145	22	80	23
10th ward	73	37	41	17
11th ward	103	22	108	4
Total	2,551	1,626	2,598	130

TOTAL VOTE.

Phillips	2,598
Fairley	2,551
Smith	1,626
Shellaby	130
Phillip's majority over Fairley	47

A PITTSBURGHER DROWNED.

On Tuesday evening about six o'clock John Vance, a contractor on the P. V. & C. Railroad, in company with two other men attempted to cross the Monongahela river at lock No. 3, three miles above Elizabeth. About half way across the skiff upset and Vance was drowned. Michael Nugent, one of his companions, swam ashore, and Timothy Cochran the other held on to the skiff until rescued. Vance was found floating, half an hour after the accident occurred.

Deceased lived on Penn street near Thirteenth and leaves a wife and seven children. Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon, and the jury found a verdict of accidental drowning. The body will be brought to the city on the boat this morning.

PERSONAL.

Our excellent friend and Democrat, John A. Conner, Esq., of New Texas was on Tuesday elected Justice of the Peace of Plum township. He has served as such before and we venture to say that a more efficient man for the position cannot be found in the township.

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS.

Those contemplating purchasing a wagon, will do well to call at the establishment of Messrs. Coleman & Son on Marion avenue, Allegheny, where a great variety can be seen. The firm also manufacture and have for sale cheap, wheelbarrows for railroad contractors, brickmakers stone masons, stores and gardeners; also, hubs, spokes, felloes, and all kinds of wagon wood work sawed to order and for sale cheap. Orders promptly attended to.

WEAK LUNGS and sensitive throats are severely tried by the sudden changes of temperature occurring during our winters, and in consequence Asthmatic Affections, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Bronchitis and similar complaints, are sure to be more or less prevalent. Coughs and colds, the forerunners of these often fatal complaints, and frequently the cause of them, should be prudently taken in hand on the first symptoms, by resorting at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old and well-tried remedy, certain to remove your cold, and to exert a healing and strengthening effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs. Sold everywhere.

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OLD PHIN, Teepte of Preston, Wayne county, Pa., is seventy years old, though remarkably vigorous, and looks hardly fifty. Since eleven years of age he has killed 2,985 deer and 438 bears. His favorite hunting ground is in Potter county.

THE COURTS.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of Robert and James Watson vs. Haner, Wood & Co. was adjourned until this morning on account of some of the jurors being election officers.

The case of McKinney vs. James F. Wood et al. is on trial.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Abner J. Steele to Wm. L. Durant, on motion the court appointed Wm. Barton and Schuman to appraise the estate and effects assigned.

Court adjourned shortly after noon so that lawyers might attend the bar meeting.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White

The case of Gilmore vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co. is still on trial.

In the case of Mary Ross vs. the Executors of Wm. Maloney, a verdict for $245 was rendered for plaintiff.

A verdict for plaintiff for $100 was found in the case of Young & Booth for use of S. S. Waterson vs. A. P. Crozier.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of McKinney vs. Wood et al, a verdict for plaintiff was rendered for $956.

The case of Robert Watson et al vs. Simpson Horner and John A. Wood is still on trial.

The case of Waughter vs. Robert Barnett, Sr., is on trial. The plaintiff contracted to build a house for Barnett who disputes the bill because the structure was not completed at the time specified.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of Gilmore vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co. was concluded, and the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $2,674 10. This case is similar to the former ones against the same defendants, and with the rest will be curried up to the Supreme Court.

In the case of McDonald vs. McMillan & McCartney, an action for wages, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $115 66.

In the case of Young & Booth vs. A. P. Crozier, plaintiffs were awarded $100.

George Spangler vs. Henry Carl Meyer, sci. fa. on a mortgage. Verdict for $481 for plaintiff.

Thos. Mellon vs. A. F. Baum, action on a promissory note. A verdict in the sum of $1,455 was rendered for the plaintiff.

The case of Gibson & Nelson vs. the city is on trial. Plaintiffs owned a horse which received injuries by having its foot caught in a rut on Sixth street, making it necessary to kill the animal, and the suit is now brought to recover its value.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE city debt of Titusville is $388,844.

A HUNTINGDON physician has been fined $7,94 for swearing.

A POSTMISTRESS in this State employs her husband as head clerk.

THE population of Erie county has doubled every ten years since 1830.

THE Mercer county court has seven petitions for divorce at the present term.

LANCASTER gets up more unsuccessful suicides than any other place in the State.

PHILADELPHIA is to have an honest election, Reading a street railway, and Lancaster a first class hotel. That is, they promise!

THE Tyrone Herald says: A farmer in Sinking Valley has caught the prevailing disease and now gives a chromo to every person who buys a load of manure from him.

SECTARIAN asperity must be dying out in Berks county, Pa., where a Quaker lady was recently married to a Methodist by two Presbyterian clergymen in a Methodist church.

A MUSKRAT trapper of Montgomery Co., of forty years' experience reports the animals plentier this year than at any corresponding period during his life. He has captured one hundred and fifty-four this season.

THE Reading (Pa.) Times complains that whereas Beaver has but one-third the population of Berks she gets twenty public offices to one for Berks. If Berks expects to catch up she must work like a Beaver.—Sharpsville Advertiser.

A CLERGYMAN in Pennsylvania having married 999 couples, there is great competition among the bells of the town as to who shall make the round thousand,

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Sterrett.

On the opening of the Court yesterday morning, the trial of William Oglin, for adultery, with Hannah Wallace, was resumed and concluded, the jury returning a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted. Oglin was remanded to jail.

Charles H. Lewis, William A. Urquhart and William Fohl were placed on trial on indictments for embezzlement by a factor and consignee, conspiracy and false pretenses. The defendents were employed as agents for Wm. Sumner & Co., and sold machines and failed to account for the proceeds. The case is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Applications for naturalization will be heard by this Court on Saturday only, or at such times as may be specially fixed by the Court.

The case of J. P. and R. H. Knox vs. The Trustees of the St Clair Congregational Church, and John F. Natcher, contractor, has been concluded and submitted to the jury.

Robert D. Ross vs. The Pittsburgh Bolt Company. Action for labor done. The case was tried by Judge Collier.

Davis vs. Bracken. Action to recover on an account for feed. On trial before Judge Collier.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Chadwick vs. Coleman, Rahm & Co., previously reported, the jury found the following verdict:

We find for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,700, this amount including damages of every kind as claimed by him; and, in assessing this amount, we incorporate an amount of $1,000, which we find and award for his losses of springs, and if the Court in banc should be of opinion that he is not entitled to recover the item, then this amount to be deducted from the above verdict of $1,200 and judgment to be entered for the plaintiff in the sum of seven hundred dollars, otherwise the verdict as above mentioned.

The case of Addy & Williams et al. vs. Frazier Bros., seire facias on a mechanics' lien, is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of D. Hum vs. Thomas Jones, of this city, the hearing on motion for an injunction was adjourned to the 20th inst.

In the case of H. B. Claflin & Co. vs. Broadhead, Milford & Co. and Broadhead, Milford & Evans, of Oil City, an injunction was granted against the Savings Bank of Franklin, et al.

In the matter of John Love, Jr., bankrupt, of Oil City, argument was heard and exceptions filed to the report of Register Harper on the petition of solicitor for C. J. Love for his fees, Mr. Bar appearing for said exceptions C. A. V.

In the matter of Andrews & Jones, bankrupts, of Allegheny City, the petition of Josiah Cohen, Esq., solicitor of J. D. Bernd & Co., petitioning creditors for an allowance of his fees was presented and referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

In the case of John Birmingham vs. Ira C. Fuller, proceedings were, on motion of solicitors for petitioning creditors, discontinued.

In the matter of N. C. Clark, bankrupt, of Crawford county, the notification of the appointment of Mr. Augustus Perry, of Titusville, with his acceptance of said trust, together with exceptions to said appointment, were presented, and after consideration, appointment refused.

In the matter of Mackin Bros., bankrupts, of Warren, the petitions of Philip Mackin, Nicholas Mackin and Michael Mackin for discharge from bankruptcy, were presented and orders made thereon for final hearing before Register Woodruff, of Erie.

Intervening libels were filed by McCaskey & Kerr, James May and John Mars against the steamboat Baltic.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

George A. Chase having been selected as assignee of the estate of Collins Bros., of Crawford county, bankrupts, and having declined to serve, the appointment of J. D. Chadwick, Esq., of Franklin, was approved.

The exceptions filed to the report of Register Harper on the petition of John Barton, Esq., for an allowance for fees as solicitor for petitioning creditors in the case in bankruptcy against John Love, Jr., of Oil City, were overruled, and said report confirmed.

The appointment of Robert M. Du France, of Mercer, as assignee of Thomas Connely, of Mercer county, bankrupt, was approved.

In the bankruptcy case of McElroy & Dickson, creditors, against Wm. Carmichael, of Mercer county, debtor, the hearing, on motion for injunction, was extended to the 26th instant.

The court approved the appointment of Roger Sherman, Esq., of Titusville, as assignee of Ralph Pettibone, of Crawford county, bankrupt.

The Sidden & Griswold Manufacturing Company of the city of Erie, creditor, filed a petitionin bankruptcy against the Erie Forsion Spring Company, debtor. The usual order was granted. An order was also made restraining certain execution creditors of said debtor.

The petition for the due allowance of the claims of Charles & Peebles and Charles, Peebles & McGuire, creditors of Herman & Lappe, of Allegheny, bankrupts, was referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

S. F. Law, of Susquehanna county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the matter was referred to Register Williard, of Scranton.

On motion of his proctor, Joseph McDonald was allowed to intervene for wages and supplies with John Bigley in the proceedings against the steamer "Oil Valley" and "J. Sharp McDonald."

The Pittsburgh Savings' Bank was allowed to intervene with Adams Hare against the steamboat "Baltic."

In the case of Andrew Ackley vs. the steam tug Stella, Frazier & Frye, coal merchants, were allowed to intervene for supplies.

J. H. Miller, Esq., of Mercer county, was, on motion of S. M. Stoner, Esq., admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Yesterday morning arguments were heard on an application for a rule, made by E. A. Roberts, to compel S. O. Gotham to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not be issued against him for dissobeying the injunction of the court. Gotham is charged with exploding torpedoes in oil wells after having been enjoined by the court. Messrs. Bakewell and Kerr argued in favor of the rule, and Messrs. Shiras and S. Schoyer, Jr., in opposition. The court announced that a decision might be expected this morning.

Criminal Court—Judge Sterrett.

Thomas Burke was placed on trial on an indictment for burglary on oath of James Meldrum. The case is on trial.

Mary Jane Steel, of the borough of Braddock, entered a plea of nolo contendere to an indictment for selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of William A. Kidney. A similar plea was entered on an indictment for selling liquor without license and in violation of the act of April 9, 1870, prohibiting the sale of liquors in certain districts.

The case of Charles H. Lewis, William Urqhart and Wm. Fohl, indicted for embezzlement as a factor, conspiracy and false pretenses, reported yesterday, has gone to the jury.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The cases of Robert and James Watson vs. Horner, Wood & Co. is still on trial.

In the case of James Davis vs. K. B. Jackson, taken up yesterday, the jury this morning found for the plaintiff the sum of $75 40.

In the case of Mary Curley vs. Kenneth McIntosh, a motion for a new trial by plaintiff's counsel was refused.

Hope & McAfee, for use vs. R. J. Davis, action for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff for $9,865. This case was tried before Judge Collier.

Patrick Feeny vs. W. & B. R. R. Co. Action to recover wages. Verdict for plaintiff for $42 62.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Addy, Williams & Bailey vs. Frazier & Brother, previously reported, the jury was withdrawn, and the case was referred to John H. Bailey as sole referee, according to agreement filed.

The case of F. W. Briggs vs. Watson Provost, an action of ejectment, before reported, is still on trial before Judge White.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ARCHIE MONTAGUE SENTENCED TO TWELVE YEARS AND NINE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In this Court Judge Sterrett imposed the following sentences:

Archie Montague, convicted on three indictments for burglary, was sentenced on the first to a term of imprisonment of three years and three months to the Penitentiary with a fine of six cents and costs; on the second the same punishment was ordered to be inflicted; and on the third, four years and three months with a fine of six cents and costs.

On two charges of larceny, the same defendant was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year on each.

Michael Keefe, for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was fined six cents and costs and sentenced to the Work House for two years. Daniel O'Doyle jointly indicted with Keefe was acquitted.

James Owens convicted of assault and battery on Frank A. Stenger, was fined thirty dollars and costs.

On a similar charge, preferred by Wm. C. Barry, Owens received a similar sentence.

Court adjourned until next Saturday.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

C. C. Taylor, Esq., was appointed to take testimony in the lunacy case of Daniel McAleer.

A rule was granted in the equity case of J. W. Milligan vs. A. A. Milligan and L. Hershberger, to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be issued and a receiver appointed to settle up the partnership business as prayed for by complainant. The rule was made returnable on the 16th inst.

In the case of Conrad Kreitzer vs. John B. Herns et ux., it being alleged by the defendants that they signed a note for plaintiff, with the understanding that it was for one year, whereas it was a judgment note, payable one day after date, the Court granted a rule on Kreitzer to compel him to come into Court and make answer to the allegations preferred, and in the meantime a stay of execution was ordered.

A decree was made divorcing Catharine Ann Cochran and A. J. Cochran.

The Court issued a decree allowing Wm. H. Conley to adopt Emma Danver Seafer, child of Isaac Seafer.

The petition for a writ of mandamus on the City of Allegheny, presented by the Allegheny Plank Road Company, to compel the city to purchase the road at the approved valuation, has been placed on the argument list.

Petitions from the Fifth and Twenty-first wards, first precinct, were filed for the appointment of overseers of the election on Tuesday next. The matter will be attended to by the Court to-day.

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of Patrick Feeny vs. the P., W. & B. R. R., being an action for wages due, on which the jury found for the plaintiff.

In the case of Swain & Dixon vs. Espy etal., a motion and reasons for a new trial were filed.

On motion of S. A. McClung, Esq., W. A. Booth, Esq., was admitted to practice in this Court.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of James Kelly vs. the City of Pittsburgh, J. M. Stoner was appointed examiner to take testimony, and master to find and report the facts in the form of a decree.

James Kelly filed a bill in equity against John Kelly, for a preliminary injunction, to compel the defendant to render a statement to the plaintiff of the partnership affairs of the concern. The injunction was refused, because the bill did not set forth the required grounds for relief.

According to an agreement made between the Judges the trial list in the District Court will hereafter be taken up promptly on Saturday mornings at ten o'clock, and in the Common Pleas at half-past ten. This fact should be noted by attorneys.

The argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of Mary Conley vs. Kenneth McIntosh was postponed on account of the illness of Commodore Cochran, plaintiff's counsel, until Saturday next. He also gave notice of his intention to file a demurrer against McIntosh arguing his own case, on the ground that McIntosh is not a legalized lawyer, having refused to support the new Constitution which the Commodore holds to be a sine qua non in this case. Cochran says if McIntosh is allowed to argue in the case, it will be carried to the Supreme Court.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

On the application of the assignee an order was made directing George W. Morris, of this city, bankrupt to deliver to said assignee the ledgers and other books of the firm of Morris & Rutan, together with the private books of account of said bankrupts.

The appointment of Samuel John, of Shamokin, as assignee of James Smith, of Northumberland county, bankrupt, was approved.

E. O. Vaughn, of Luzerne county, presented his petition for discharge from bankruptcy, on which an order was made for a hearing before Register Willard, of Scranton.

Herman J. Berg, of Butler, having been chosen assignee of the estate of Gabriel Etzel, of Butler county, bankrupt, the same was approved.

On petition presented, an order was made allowing the assignee of Nicholas Muller, of this city, bankrupt, to make sale of certain real estate discharged of liens and encumbrances.

A rule was granted to show cause why the election of M. Augustus Perry as assignee of Nathaniel C. Clark, of Crawford county, bankrupt, should not be approved.

The rules granted on the assignee to show cause why certain oil leases of Paul W. Garfield, of Crawford county, bankrupt, should not be sold, were made absolute, and the assignee directed to make sale of said property, and Register Rogers, of Franklin, authorized to adjust the liens on the same.

The report of John G. MacConnell, Esq., commissioner appointed to make distribution of the fund in the proceedings in admiralty commenced by the administrators of James Reited, deceased, against the steam tug "Blue Lodge," was presented, and confirmed nisi, subject to exceptions within ten days.

On motion of his proctor, Thomas J. Sheridan was allowed to intervene with John Bigley in the admiralty proceedings against the steam tug "Oil Valley."

D. B. Doubs was allowed to intervene for wages, with John Bigley against the steam tug "J. Sharp McDonald."

R. M. Laughlin was allowed to intervene for supplies with Adam Hare against the steam tug Baltic.

In the case of A. Ackley against the steam tug "Stella," in admiralty, A. Hartupee, Geo. W. Moore and Joseph W. McDonald were allowed to intervene.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of E. A. L. Robert vs. S. O. & M. Gotham, on a rule for an attachment for contempt in disobeying the injunction of the Court, the rule was made absolute, and the defendants ordered to pay the costs within ten days.

The case of the Pearl Wheat Manufacturing Company vs. Shellhase & Hartman is on trial.

From Daily Post of Monday.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

My attention having been called to a card of W. D. Moore, published in the Sunday papers of February 15th, concerning certain grave charges against John A. Elder, the Democratic candidate for City Controller, in behalf of the Democratic City Committee, although the said charges are base and frivolous, it is thought necessary to answer and contradict the same. As to the first charge, that John A. Elder is ineligible to serve as City Controller, upon an examination of the law the assertion of Mr. Moore is fully refuted, and his judgment on that subject is certainly erroneous.

Second, Mr. Moore alleges that he is credibly informed that Mr. Elder actively canvassed for R. W. Mackey for State Treasurer and as actively opposed Mr. Hutchinson. This Committee is authorized by Mr. Elder to brand the charge as wholly and totally false. Mr. Moore is advised that he should have, before interfering with what did not concern him, he being a citizen of Allegheny City, procured more reliable information, and in branding any Democratic candidate as a traitor to his party, should not himself have played the traitor, as no true Democrat would seek to injure the prospects of Democratic success in the campaign now being waged against the Ring.

J. K. P. DUFF,
Chairman Democratic City Committee.

A CARD.

A man named Moore, signing himself "Chairman of the Democratic County Committee," attempts, in yesterday's papers, to drive Democratic voters away from the ticket by a personal attack on our candidate for Controller, John A. Elder, by an assertion which he knows to be false. I served on the Election Board with Mr. Elder all that day, and he voted an open ticket for Hutchinson.

M. F. CASSIDY,
Return Inspector First Ward.

RAILROAD ROBBERY.

ANOTHER HAUL MADE ON THE THIEVING THUGS OF THE NORTH SIDE—SEVEN MEN CAPTURED AND THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS RECOVERED.

For some time back the Fort Wayne Railroad Company have been suffering from the depradations of thieves who rob their cars when left standing on the track near the Nixon street crossing. Shortly after midnight yesterday morning a man whom the company have employed as a watchman, noticed two men break open a car at the place above named, and carry off some dry goods. He followed them to the house of one of them named Conners, and then got upon an engine and came to the Mayor's office, and told what he had seen. A squad of officers was detailed to arrest the parties, who, when found, squealed and told the names and residences of five of their confederates who were all arrested and brought to the lock-up, where they gave the following names: Charles Smith, —— Conner, —— Woods, —— David, —— Hall and a brother-in-law of Hall's, name unknown, and one other man. The men reside generally in the Sixth ward and have been in the employ of the railroad company. About $3,000 worth of goods were recovered in the different houses visited, consisting of cloths, muslins, dress goods, calicoes, hats, caps and notions. They were brought to the Mayor's office and piled up in Chief Clark's room, giving it the appearance of a miscellaneous dry goods store.

Just here it might be pertinent to suggest to the economical City Dads of Allegheny that the police force of the city is fearfully disproportionate to the size of the city, notwithstanding the opinion of the Police Committee to the contrary. The idea that a policeman can effectually patrol a beat which requires three quarters of an hour's rapid walking to get over, is preposterous.

A ROBBER'S ROOST ROUTED.

A NORTH SIDE DEN DISCOVERED AND FIVE MARAUDERS CAPTURED.

For some time back Alleghenians have been paying tariff in a small way to some gentry who had their rendezvous on a boat in the Allegheny, a short distance below the Suspension bridge. On Friday afternoon the pilferers aspired to higher game than usual and entered the house of Dr. A. A. Hodge, No. 300 Ridge avenue, and stole a lot of silverware. Among the articles taken were a cake basket, an ice pitcher, sugar bowl, silver spoons, etc., to the value of about one hundred and fifty dollars. Four pairs of the doctor's socks, also stolen, bore his initials, "A. A. H." Information of the burglary was left at the Mayor's office, and soon after Detectives Scott and Wier made a tour of investigation in the neighborhood of the suspicious boat. Confirmatory of the officers, a number of pieces of the stolen silverware were found in a board pile near the boat.

Near midnight the same day the house of Charles Stafford No. 51 Craig street was burglarized to the extent of about $500 of clothing and papers.

Between one and two o'clock Saturday morning Officers Syllenburg, Atkinson, David Jones, and James Geary made a raid on the boat and captured five individuals whom they found surrounded by all the good things of this life, the results of the contributions of various groceries and parties of the North Side.

At the lockup the parties gave their names as Joseph Stewart, Charles Powell, P. Duff, William Robinson and John Wilson. The greater part of the silverware and clothing realized by the two expeditions of Friday was recovered; conclusive of their being the right parties was afforded by the fact that two of them wore the stockings stolen from Dr. Hodge, and which bore his initials. Dr. Hodge and Mr. Stafford visited the Mayor's office and identified their goods, and made informations against the parties. Two jimmies and a large chisel were also recovered which will not be likely to help the burglars' chances very much when they come to explain how this s th us.

I HAVE long known the virtues of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and frequently tested them on myself and family, when afflicted with coughs and colds. I believe it to be one of the best remedies ever discovered for these maladies.

I am about to sail in a week or two on a voyage to Europe, and should as soon think of exposing myself to the changing skies of England, without an overcoat, as without a supply of Jayne's Expectorant. —Rev. Dr. Dowling, formerly pastor of Berean Baptist Church, New York.

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THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

The first of the coming month is the time fixed for the redemption of $290,000 of the water bonds hypothecated in Philadelphia through Bob Grier and "his friend" John Ross. Of this amount the city under terms of the compromise contributes $140,000 and the stockholders the other $100,000 in cash, of which amount $60,000 is already paid. The assets and liabilities of the bank may now be stated at the following figures:

City of Pittsburgh	$378,000
County of Allegheny	155,000
Individual deposits (about)	150,000
City banks (about)	59,000
Total indebtedness (approximate)	$893,000

The amount above given as the indebtedness of the city includes the Thirty-third street improvement bonds, which have been redeemed and the amount of which is to be deducted. This leaves the credit side of the account as follows:

ASSETS.

Thirty-third street bonds	$ 50,000
Mortgages	592,800
Other assets	219,700
Total	$862,500

The depositors would thus appear to be pretty safe, but they intend to call upon the receiver with a view of ascertaining precisely the amount of the depositors' claims, which can be had only from their books, as the books of the bank are uncertain. Of the one hundred and fourteen stockholders, fifty-eight have furnished the mortgages for the entire amount secured, the remainder refusing to contribute. One reported to be worth about two hundred dollars is, it is said, to be as a test whether they can thus evade the responsibility of being individually liable stockholders.

TESTAMENTARY.

The will of Edward Allen was admitted to probate in the Register's office on Saturday.

The descendant leaves his entire estate to his wife, Amelia Allen, and at her death requests that it be disposed of as follows: $700 to his niece, Mary Watts, if she be living. One-sixteenth of the residue to be put at interest and the interest paid to his grand-son, Allen D. Fundenberg, for five years; at the expiration of that time the executors may pay over the principal or continue it at interest and pay the same to the said Allen D. Fundenberg, as in their judgment may seem best. Should the devisee die, the executors are to pay to his brothers, Stanley and George, and sister Mary Fundenberg, share, and share alike thereof. The other grand-children named are to receive one-sixteenth each. His daughter, Rebecca Turner, of Arkansas, comes in for one-fourth of the estate; Amelia F. Dunn, wife of William F. Dunn, is to get one-fourth and Edward J. Allen, of Braddock's Fields, the remaining one-fourth. The deceased requests that an appraisement be made of his property upon the death of his wife, and that the eldest heir have the first choice and so on until the youngest is reached.

Edward J. Allen, of Braddock's Fields, and W. F. Dunn, of this city, are named as executors.

BOLD BURGLARY.

About two o'clock Saturday morning it was discovered that thieves had entered the tailoring establishment of Mr. P. McArdie, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond Alley, and stole a gold watch worth $200, and clothing worth $400. Entrance was effected by opening a window in the rear. The young man who sleeps in the store, it appears, was out on a visit when the theft was effected. The officer on duty on that beat had passed the premises but a short time before, and made an investigation, but found nothing out of place. When he returned the robbery had just been discovered. He supposed the thieves to have been observant of his movements.

OFFICIALS DISAGREE.

William Zehnder, Meat Inspector of Allegheny, makes the following correction of a statement promulgated by Health Officer Hoch:

ALLEGHENY CITY, Feb. 14, 1874

To the Citizens of Allegheny:

Officer Hoch, Health Officer of this city, said, and had it published in the city papers, that he confiscated fifty-three head of sheep, that is the carcasses, and had them buried, which is false. They were sent to the bone factory of Mr. Bauer.

WM. ZEHNDER, Meat Inspector.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

It is permitted to few men or companies to achieve acknowledged superiority in any important position or business. The present generation has witnessed stupendous rivalry in several branches of industry, and notably the Sewing Machine business. Amid a multitude of competitors, steadily and surely the Wheeler & Wilson Company held their way from the beginning, upon fixed and honorable principles. Long since, their leading position in America was established. Abroad, at London, in 1862, they won the highest premiums; at Paris, in 1867, they distanced eighty-two competitors, and were awarded the highest premium, the only Gold Medal for Sewing Machines exhibited; and lastly, amid unparalleled competition, followed the splendid triumphs at Vienna, noted in our advertising column. D&W

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an application will be made to the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for a charter for the Central Bank, located in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., with capital of $100,000, with privilege of $200,000.

ja31-4tW J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.

HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE.

HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE,

HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE.

The most delightful odor of the age. Rich, delicate and permanent. This Cologne has attained a celebrity never before awarded to any other Cologne, and the proprietors point with pride to its immense popularity and rapidly increasing sale as the best evidence of its merits. It is vastly superior to any other Cologne or toilet water.

TEN GROSS OF THIS CELEBRATED COLOGNE,

large and small sizes, just received and for sale very low at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Sole Wholesale Agent for Pittsburgh.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility, and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Circulars free. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 7 p. m, Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all **Private, Nervous** and **Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa** or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, **Impotency**, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured, in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis,** (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 12 to 1 p. m. ONLY

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

240 pages, fine illustrations. A private instructor for the marriage or those about to marry, in all relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. Abuse, procreation, reproduction, &c. Impediments to marriage—causes, consequence and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents, at the office or sent by mail securely sealed. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, and Breath, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Purifying Pill and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organs into action, and thus impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skillful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, and certificates of cures performed and of great benefits they have derived from these pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because so mild as well as effectual. Being sugar-coated, they are easy to take; and being purely vegetable they are entirely harmless.

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Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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Happy relief or young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. ja28-4mW o-2Sscd-4m

DR. A. SLEE SR., LATE PRINCIPAL of the Pittsburgh Medical Institute—longer known throughout the press of this country and having the largest special practice of any physician in the United States—cures Nervous Debility permanently. No fee till cured. Medicine sent anywhere by express. Send two stamps for Circular. Consultation free at office, 20 Prospect street Cleveland, Ohio.

1874. STATIONERY. 1874

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145 Wood Street,
Corner of Virgin Alley

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SPLENDID & UNPARALLELED TRIUMPHS

OF THE

Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine Co.,

NEW YORK.

OVER EIGHTY-ONE COMPETITORS

AT THE

World's Exposition, Vienna, 1873.

1. **The Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of "Francis Joseph,"** conferred by his Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria, upon the Honorable Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, as the founder and builder of Sewing Machine industry.
2. **The Grand Diploma of Honor,** recommended by the International Jury for this Sewing Machine Company only, for their important contributions to the material and social welfare of mankind.
3. **The Grand Medal for Progress,** awarded for their new No. **6** Sewing Machine, being for progress made since the Paris Exposition of **1867,** at which the only Gold Medal for Sewing Machines was awarded to this Company. Hence the Vienna award marks Progress not from a low level or inferior medal, but from a Gold Medal, the highest award made at Paris.
4. **The Grand Medal for Merit,** for the development of Needle Industry and excellence and superiority of manufactured samples exhibited.
5. **A Grand Medal for Merit,** for excellence and superiority of Cabinet work, the only award of the kind in this section.
6. **Medals for several Co-operators,** of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for superior ability.
7. **The Official Report,** published by the General Direction of the Vienna Exposition, signalizes the supremacy of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for quantity and quality of manufacture, and position in the Sewing Machine business, as follows:

OFFICIAL REPORT, VIENNA EXPOSITION, SEWING MACHINES, &c.

(GROUP 13, SEC. 2, B.)

"The greatest Sewing Machine Manufactory in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilson, New York, which alone has brought already over **500,000** of their Sewing Machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so regulated that each complete machine may be used as a sample for exhibition. This firm produces **600** well adjusted machines daily.

"The latest production of this firm, and which is the wonder of the Vienna Exposition, is their new No. **6** Sewing Machine. This universal machine sews the heaviest leather harness and the finest ganzes with a truly pearl stitch.

"Wheeler & Wilson have received the highest prizes at all World's Expositions, and at the Vienna Exposition were extraordinarily distinguished.

FURTHER DISTINGUISHED HONORS.

NEW YORK, September 15, 1873.

THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

Was unanimously recommended by the judges of Sewing Machines for

WHEELER & WILSON'S

New No. 6 Sewing Machine

as being "a decided improvement over all other machines in the market," and which "must revolutionize certain branches of industry, especially in Shoe and Harness Manufacturing."

BALTIMORE, Md., October 31, 1873.

"The MARYLAND INSTITUTE has awarded Wheeler & Wilson the Gold Medal for their New No. **6** Sewing Machine. Other Sewing Machines received nothing."

SAVANNAH, November 4, 1873.

"At the Georgia State Fair a Silver Medal, the highest and only premium for Leather Stitching, was awarded to Wheeler & Wilson for, samples done on their New No. **6** Sewing Machine."

Principal Office, No. 625 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

Agencies in all the principal cities of the world.

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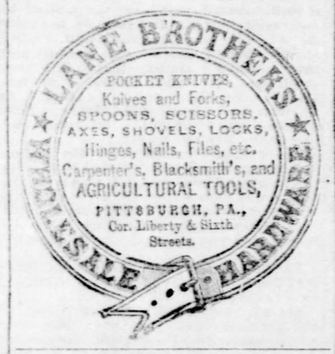

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE **CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER** OF THE UNITED STATES.

A complete encyclopædia of all the States, counties, townships, cities, villages, postoffices, mountains, rivers, lakes, &c., with their climate, population, agricultural, manufactories, mining, commerce, railroads, capital, education, government and history, showing the gigantic results of the FIRST 100 YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Agents make $100 to $300 per month. Send for circular. ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 518 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. fe14-4tW

Valuable Farm for Sale.

We offer for sale the Farm of the late John Coulter deceased, in Marshall Township, Allegheny county, Pa., bounded on the east by the Harmony Plank Road and Anton Gagler, on the south by Casper Forthe, and on the north by Bradford's heirs, containing about 180 acres, 140 of which are cleared, and most of it in grass, balance in timber, the whole under fence. Several never-failing springs of water on said farm.

This farm is located on the forks of the Sewickly, Rochester, Beaver, Brighton, Harmony, Franklin and Pittsburgh Roads. Distant from Pittsburgh 15 miles; from Sewickly, Rochester and Beaver about 10 miles each, and from Harmony 11 miles. The improvements are a large two-story frame dwelling house, with an L to it, a frame store house, a two-story frame tenant house, a large bank barn, spring house, corn crib, coal house, and other farm buildings; two good bearing orchards on it. Would divide very well in three or four small farms, throwing good springs of water in each farm, also timber on each place. If the above property is not sold before the fifth day of February, 1874, it will be offered at public outcry on said farm, at one o'clock on that day. For further information apply to JOHN H. FOWLER, Esq., near said place, or to JOS. COULTER, Unionville, Butler Co., Pa. JOS. COULTER,
Oct. 22, 1873. JOHN H. FOWLER
w3m

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—At office of THOS. F. STEWART, 48 Fifth avenue.

9 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $100,000. This property has nearly 300 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Forbes street.

70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.

320 ACRES, 20 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 8 ACRES on the Fan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $800 to $1,500 per acre.

3 FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City, lots 60x240 feet; prices $26,000 to $40,000.

2 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with large grounds, $20,000 each.

FIFTH AVENUE, WOOD STREET and LIBERTY STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. These properties are the best in the market and will be sold low.

NORTH AVENUE AND RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Parks, cheap.

We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Eighteenth ward, Mt. Washington, Ashchenaz, and on the lines of all the railways. Come and see us before you buy.

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AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervousdebility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. fe27-4yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FORMER AGENTS AND DEALERS IN

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Will please call on the undersigned, as we have now, since December 15, 1873, the EXCLUSIVE GENERAL AGENCY for these CELEBRATED ORGANS for Western Pennsylvania, Northeastern Ohio and West Virginia.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

And Agents and Dealers in particular, are cordially invited to call and examine our full and most complete stock of these and other WELL-KNOWN ORGANS AND PIANOS.

We would assure you of the very BEST SELECTION and at the very LOWEST PRICES and MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

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The only reliable gift distribution in the country.

$100,000 00

**IN VALUABLE GIF

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. INGALLS presented the credentials of Jas. S. Harvey, elected to the Senate from Kansas, when he was sworn in.

Mr. ALCORN (Miss.) presented the credentials of H. R. Pease, elected a Senator from Mississippi. Mr. Pease was then sworn in.

EQUALIZING CURRENCY.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Merriman to insert 75 in the place of 25.

For the purpose of testing the question, Mr. MERRIMAN said he would withdraw his amendment pending and move the following as a substitute for the bill as reported by the committee: To strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert "that $46,000,000 in notes for circulation shall be issued to national banking associations, now organized, or which may be hereafter organized in addition to the present circulation under the same rules, regulations and limitations as are now prescribed by law."

Mr. WRIGHT moved an amendment to the bill as reported by the committee to strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert "fifty" so that the amount of circulation to be withdrawn and re-issued should be fifty instead of twenty-five millions; and upon that question he asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. LOGAN said if the majority of the Senators on this floor wanted contraction let there be a vote. Those who favored expansion would acquiesse in the result, and there the fight would end. But if, on the other hand, a majority wanted an increase, let them have it. He wanted no deception in this matter, and hoped the friends of more currency would stand by this proposition for a moderate increase. It would be an entering wedge.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. GUNECKEL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the sale by public auction of the military reservation of Fort Reynolds, Colorado Territory, containing about twenty-three square miles, and the government buildings thereon. The land is to be sold in tracts of not more than eighty acres each, and at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Passed.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House then went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr Cox in the chair, on the fortification bill.

Items of $20,000 each for Forts Foote and Washington, on the Potomac river, were struck out. Items for Forts Moultrie, Sumter and Pulaski were retained. Appropriations for Fort McHenry and Fort Jefferson were refused. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilson (Iowa) in the chair, on the bill to repeal the stamp duty or tax on matches, and Mr. Dawes addressed the House at great length.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dawes' speech, the committee rose, Dawes having occupied three hours in his address, and the House took a recess until half-past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Several amendments were made to the bill codifying statutes, and Mr. Poland gave notice that in the session of Wednesday evening next he would present amendments to the statutes in regard to customs.

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SARGENT presented a petition signed by sixteen thousand six hundred and forty-eight citizens of California, asking the Senate to pay some attention to the condition of the treaty between the United States and China, with a view to having some modifications made therein, to prevent the Chinese influx to this country. Referred.

THE STATUE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the expediency of protecting the statue of Thomas Jefferson now in the open grounds of the Executive Mansion. He said the statue should be protected as a work of art. Agreed to.

EQUALIZING CURRENCY.

The morning hour having expired Mr. SHERMAN insisted upon the regular order, the bill to equalize the distribution of currency.

Mr. MERRIMAN said his substitute of yesterday, having been prepared hastily, he deemed it expedient to make some changes in the phraseology, and with the permission of the Senate he withdrew that, and offered a new substitute, which provides for the issue of forty-six millions of national bank currency in addition to that now in circulation, to be issued to banks now organized or hereafter to be organized and distributed to the several States in accordance with Section 1 of the Act of July 12th, 1870.

The question was on Wright's amendment of yesterday, to strike out "twenty-five millions" as the amount of currency to be withdrawn from those States having an excess, and insert "fifty millions."

Mr. SHERMAN appealed to Senators to support the bill as it came from the committee. If the South and West wanted more currency, this would provide a temporary relief. He would, however, rather see the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa (Wright) adopted, than have the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina (Merriman) engrafted on the bill. Should that substitute be put on the bill, there would be no prospect of a vote for a long time, and it would destroy the bill of the committee, which he believed to be a wise measure, and one which he believed would give relief to sections wanting it. He said, so soon as the naval appropriation bill, which comes up next, should be disposed of, he would call up the resolutions from the Finance Committee, declaring it to be the duty of Congress at the present session to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge made in the act of March 16th, 1869, for the earliest practicable redemption of United States notes in coin, and would press a vote on it.

Mr. GORDON asked the gentleman from Iowa (Wright) to withdraw his amendment to the bill in order that he (Gordon) might offer a substitute for the Committee's bill which substitute provided, for an issue of the same amount as that of the gentleman of North Carolina, (Merriman) but authorized an additional amount to be issued only to those States which have less than their quota.

Mr. MERRIMAN said he had modified his substitute so that the currency should be issued in accordance with section 1 of the act of July 12th, 1870, which provided that money should be issued to those States having less than their proportion.

Mr. GORDON withdrew his proposition to offer a substitute.

Mr. CAMERON said he desired to offer an amendment to the bill, but was not prepared to do so now, and therefore wished the Senate would adjourn, as he did not want a vote to be taken to-day. He could not vote for the bill of the committee as it gave no relief, or such as it would give, would be of a very temporary character. It was intended to relieve the pain of the patient, but would result in death.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Ways and Means asked leave to offer a resolution in reference to the Sanborn contracts directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish copies of all contracts, schedules, correspondence and orders of the department; also, the statement of amounts paid in under each contract, by whom paid and under which contract.

Mr. BUTLER said he had objected when that resolution was offered before. The effect of it would be to bring before the country the names of a great many gentlemen who had been accused on ex-parte testimony. He now withdrew his objection, trusting to have such a discussion as would be necessary on the bill to be introduced on that subject. There being no objection the resolution was adopted.

A DEFENDER OF CAPT. JACK.

The bill for ascertaining losses sustained by citizens of Southern Oregon and Northern California by reason of Indian depredations in 1872 and 1873 provoked quite an excited discussion, on which Mr. Shanks defended the memory of Captain Jack and his Modocs, and stated it as a fact, that when General Canby was holding his conference with Captain Jack, military lines were being closed around the Modocs. The bill itself was opposed by Mr. G. F. Hoar as establishing a dangerous precedent that the Government is responsible for the reimbursement of citizens damaged by war.

Mr. GARFIELD said, if this bill were passed, it would open sluices into the Treasury to claims from Ohio and Indiana arising out of Morgan raids, and Pennsylvania arising out of Lee's invasion, and there would not be a cent left in the Treasury.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Garfield, the enacting clause was stricken out of the bill in Committee of the Whole by a vote of 79 to 68 and the Committee thereupon rose, and reported that action to the House and it was concurred in, yeas, 105; nays, 85. So the bill was defeated.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow, the session to be for debate only.

NEW YORK.

Progress of the Last Ring Suit.

NEW YORK, February 14.—The suit of the Tenth National Bank for a mandamus to compel the Comptroller to pay back $243,000, the balance of overdrafts to the court house Commissioners in 1871, was continued to-day when affidavits were presented in answer to those of Henry F. Tailor, attache of the Comptroller's office. The Comptroller and Michael Norton, ex-Commissioner of the court house under indictment. Affidavits of Walter B. Palmer, President of the bank and Wm. B. Field, counsel, contradict point blank the material parts in the affidavit of Taintor, while the affidavits of the present and former President of the bank show that the bank had accounts with fifteen different city departments and that Ingersoll was sent to the bank as treasurer of the court house commission, duly accredited as such by the secretary of that commission. This case is made more exasperatory to the citizens by the action of the present city officers.

A communication has appeared in the papers charging the commissioner of public works with being anxious to pay the claim when before the board of audit of which he is a member. The commissioner replied that a "groundless and malicious charge" was inspired in the comptroller's office and trusts it "will be the last effort of a well known public officer in this city attempting, through the guise of a communication to the public press to obtain credit for his own actions by maliciously misrepresenting the action of others."

RECEPTION TO THE REV. MR. KINGSLEY.

Lotos' club gave a dinner and reception to-night to the Rev. Cannon Kingsley, of London. At 6 o'clock the distinguished company sat down to a banquet, Whitelaw Reid, of the Tribune, presiding. When the cloth was removed, Mr. Reid, in a graceful address, presented Mr. Kingsley, who acknowledged his cordial welcome in brief remarks, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery. At 10 o'clock a formal public reception took place, when Mr. Kingsley was introduced to some of our very best citizens. Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. E. Dodge and James Barton were the speakers.

ARRIVAL OF CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

Chief Justice Waite arrived in this city to-day, and as soon as his presence in town was made known, he was called on by a number of distinguished citizens. He has declined a dinner tendered by leading members of the bar of New York. He will leave for Washington on Monday.

BREVITIES.

Jesse R. Clark, aged 14, while handling a pistol last evening at his home, No. 17 Jones street, shot dead Jesse Wicks, aged 15 years.

Isaac H. Bailey, receiver of the Commonwealth National Bank, has been authorized by the court to sell the banking house and real estate of the establishment for the benefit of the creditors.

The bank statement is as follows: Loans increase, $679,900; specie decrease, $2,533,500; legal-tenders increase, $819,200; deposits increase, $288,100; circulation decrease, $8,200.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

LONDON, February 14.—Taylor's furniture repository, in Belgravia, covering an acre of ground, was burned last evening. The fire broke out at four o'clock and raged till midnight, when the flames were stopped by the engines. The total loss, including the contents of the burned structure, consisting of pictures, mirrors, and five hundred carriages, and a vast amount of other goods of various kinds, is estimated at $15,000,000. Five houses and several large stables adjacent were partially destroyed. There were a number of accidents, and two firemen killed. The fire attracted immense and unruly crowds, and it became necessary to call out extra police to preserve order.

THE ELECTIONS.

Up to to-day 638 members of the new Parliament have been elected, as follows: Conservatives, 342; Liberals and Home Rulers, 296; Conservative gain 58. At the election in Buckinghamshire, Benjamin Disraeli and R. Harvey, Conservatives, were returned. Disraeli received 2,999 votes, Harvey 292. Sullivan and Cullen, Home Rule candidates, were chosen by immense majorities to represent South Ireland.

The Standard says it has reason to believe the Government will resign on Monday or Tuesday next. A rumor is current that simultaneously upon his retirement from the Ministry Gladstone will be created a Peer.

PROBABLE COMPLEXION OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, February 15.—The London Observer says: The new ministry will probably be composed as follows: Disraeli, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Cairns, Lord High Chancellor; Duke of Buckingham, President of the Council; Duke of Richmond, War Secretary; Earl of Northumberland, First Lord of the Admiralty; Ward Hunt or Mr. Hubbard, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Gathorne Hardy, Home Secretary.

It is rumored that Gladstone will advise the Queen to elevate Chichester Fortescue to the Peerage.

HARRISBURG.

The State Legislature.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, February 12, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Singerly's printing bill occasioned considerable debate. The total amount to be allowed under the bill was $31,000. The bill went over on third reading.

THE JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Judicial Apportionment bill was then taken up, when Mr. Wallace offered several amendments. The debate waxed warm, with Mr. Strang on the other side, who went at it hot-footed, reminding one of old war times.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock, and passed a resolution to adjourn from to-morrow until next Thursday.

The bill on entailments was called up and occupied the morning hour.

Mr. CHRISTY opposed and Mr. LITTLE favored it. It passed to a second reading.

The judicial salary bill was called.

Mr. NEWMYER moved to enforce his ten-minute rule for speeches.

Mr. WEBB opposed the bill.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

One amendment after another was voted on, and the entire afternoon was spent on it, Messrs. McCormick, Newmyer and Christy supporting, with Messrs. Webb, Wolfe and Ramey opposing. The bill got into such a mix that a motion was made to recommit it to the General Judiciary Committee. Not agreed to.

HARRISBURG, February 13, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The bill for the relief of the State Printer failed by a vote of 16 to 10.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. HAYS reported Senate bill No. 33, an act authorizing change of venue in criminal cases, with a negative recommendation for the reason that the House bill on the same subject is much more complete.

PROVIDING FOR LAWFUL INCREASE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. CHRISTY reported favorably from the General Judiciary Committee the "act to provide for the lawful increase of the indebtedness of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district," in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution.

Mr. NEWMYER introduced a carefully prepared bill providing for the election of Lieutenant Governor, defining the duties and fixing the salary at $5,000.

CHARITABLE APPROPRIATIONS.

Also, one appropriating $10,000 to the "Sheltering Arms" of Allegheny county and for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Mr. MITCHELL offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to report a scale of prices for advertising the Constitution according to the circulation of papers. Adopted.

FINAL PASSAGE OF SUPPLEMENTAL ELECTION BILL.

The supplemental election bill passed both Houses finally as amended.

The Legislature adjourned till Thursday next.

THE OIL BILL.

Representative McCreery, of Venango, desires it to be understood that the oil bill he has introduced is the identical one which was approved by the producers at Franklin, and not the one sent down by interested parties to increase the inspectors' fees. His bill authorizes the Courts to appoint the inspectors.

THE NEW INSURANCE ACT.

Mr. Robert C. Schmertz is here trying to pass the new insurance bill against which a remonstrance was presented by Senator Graham yesterday. He says the bill is not understood; that its provisions are fair, and its arguments just. Montgomery Foster, the Insurance Commissioner says he drew the bill after a careful study of the whole matter and a diligent comparison of the various insurance laws of other States.

A PROPOSED "WHACK."

Speaker McCormick says he will give the law of entailments a whack when it comes up on third reading.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Governor signed the printing bill of Mr. Brockway.

McCreery's bill, providing for a geological survey of the State still hangs in committee. It is intended, he asserts, to be a complete and comprehensive compilation of all that is at present known in regard to the mineral resources of the State, and will fill an important place in scientific literature upon that subject.

Nearly all the members left for their respective homes on the afternoon trains.

Representative Hays, of Allegheny, has been complimented highly for his little speech on the usury bill.

Among the amendments tacked on to the judicial salary bill yesterday was one reducing Judge Pearson's salary. The Dauphin county members remonstrated vigorously against this.

The bill introduced by Senator Yerkes, of Bucks, does not provide for the repeal of the Jury Commissioner act, but merely names the manner of filling the wheel when the array is quashed.

Senator Andrew H. Dill, of Union, is sick. He objects to Wallace's corporation bill, because it allows any one to bridge the Delaware at any point.

Two lumbermen were killed this morning at Ridgeway, by slide of logs.

By Associated Press.]

THE CASE OF GEO. O. EVANS.

HARRISBURG, February 13.—Judge Pearson to-day decided the reserved point in the Evans case in favor of the Commonwealth. He said the point was well taken except for the act of 1870 which gave the Commonwealth the remedy they pursued. Evans' counsel then presented his petition, and asked for his discharge under the insolvent act which will be heard within a few days.

MISSOURI.

Express Messenger Robbed.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—A brief dispatch from R. W. Smith, Adams Express Agent at Granby City, on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad says that he (Smith) was knocked down, bound and gagged by several men about one o'clock yesterday morning while on his way from his office to his home, his keys taken from him, his office broken open, safe rifled of thirty-one hundred dollars. He had but a few moments before received a package from a messenger on the train that passed Granby City between twelve and one o'clock, and had put it in his safe and had started home when attacked. The package contained three thousand dollars, and was sent from the office of the Granby Mining and Smelting Company of the city, to the Granby mines, to meet current expenses. There is no clue to the robbers, but it is supposed they were the same who robbed the Iron Mountain train at Gadskill, as parties answering their description were seen a few miles from Granby early in the past week.

MOUNT VERNON.

Funeral of the Late Judge Hurd.

COLUMBUS, O., February 15.—A special train of four cars left this city this morning, carrying members of the Legislature, prominent attorneys and citizens to Mount Vernon, to attend the funeral of the late Judge R. C. Hurd. The funeral services were held at St. Paul's Church, at two o'clock. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers. Hundreds of persons from various parts of Ohio were unable to gain admission to the building. After the service at the church, a procession was formed, composed of visiting delegations and many personal and business associates of the deceased, and proceeded to the cemetery, where the remains were deposited. One of the features of the procession was a large delegation of railroad men connected with the Cleveland and Mount Vernon Railroad, of which Judge Hurd was President.

TROY.

An Ice Gorge.

TROY, February 14.—The ice in the river broke up suddenly this morning. Seven men, at work on Shingress street bridge took refuge on two barges moored to a pier. The barges were forced down the river to a point near Albany, where the ice became jammed. The barges are in the middle of the river. During the day the ice became thoroughly wedged and the men succeeded in reaching the shore. Five boats altogether were swept from their moorings, only one of which it is expected will be saved. After the ice broke up the water rose ten feet in as many minutes. The water is now receding.

MEMPHIS.

The Approaching Carnival.

MEMPHIS, February 14.—A special to the Avalanche, from Jackson, Mississippi, says that, notwithstanding the defeat in the House on Thursday to adjourn till after the Carnival, both houses adjourned to-day till Wednesday next. Many have already gone, and by to-morrow night the Mississippi Legislature will be in New Orleans.

TAE CASE OF SENATOR ALCORN.

The House resolution requesting Senator Alcorn to resign, was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 20 to 40. Lieutenant Governor Davis, colored, in opposing the resolution, said Alcorn was the ablest man in the party, and was now working a bill which would do the State more good than the fifty-four men who voted for the resolution in the House would do in their lives.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals and Departures.

NEW YORK, February 14.—The steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, has arrived.

A SHIP DISABLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 14.—The British ship Aural, which returned disabled, has been placed in the dry dock for repairs.

The Colorado sails for Japan, China, to-day.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Arrived—Steamer Weser, from Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, February 13.—Steamships Manhatten, City of Chester and Baltic, from New York, have arrived.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

Outstanding legal tenders $381,823,687.

Julius Howe, of South Carolina, imprisoned at Albany for Ku Klux crimes, has been pardoned.

The total number of hogs packed in Chicago to date is 1,483,838, against 1,236,378 same time last year.

It is reported that General Darregaray, chief of staff to Don Carlos, of Spain, has been murdered.

The Cincinnati Enquirer's Urbana special reports the death, yesterday, of Judge R. E. Runkle, of West Liberty.

Governor Allen has appointed John A. McMahon, of Dayton, and John A. Cockerell, of Cincinnati, aids on his staff.

Visitors to the carnival at Memphis are arriving by every train and steamer. Applications for rooms are pouring in on hotels.

At Rutledge, Ga., on Friday night, N. M. Wood poisoned three of his children and then shot himself. His wife had deserted him.

Governor Sheppard expects to respond on Wednesday next to inquiries of a Congress committee respecting affairs of the District of Columbia.

The investigation in the Senatorial bribery case in San Francisco is not yet concluded. The testimony for the prosecution is still vague and unsatisfactory.

The real estate transfers in Indianapolis for the week ending the 14th instant aggregate six hundred and sixty-two thousand and five hundred dollars, an excess over the corresponding week in 1873 of two hundred and twenty-eight thousand.

Senator Hitchcock, Governor Furnas and others, of Nebraska, called upon the Secretary of War and General Sherman on Saturday for arms, in anticipation of a general Indian outbreak. The request, owing to existing laws, was declined.

In consequence of the disturbances in front of the Captain-General's palace, Havana, on Thursday evening, several hundred policemen and a body of gensdarmes were quartered in the vicinity of the palace on Friday night as a precautionary measure, but everything was quiet. The Captain-General has received a telegram stating that Spanish troops have killed Pedro Urquiza of the rebel government.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Obstructions of the nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, or thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, etc. Few only of above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time.

To cure—take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The more I see of this loathsome disease, the more positive is my belief that if we would make treatment *perfectly successful* in curing it, we *must use constitutional treatment* to act through the blood, as well as a soothing and healing local application. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used warm and applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, effects cures upon "common sense," rational and scientific principles, by its mild, soothing and healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order by the use of the Golden Medical Discovery. This is the only perfectly safe, scientific and successful mode of acting upon and healing it.

So successful has the above course of treatment proven that the proprietor offers $500 reward for a case he cannot cure. All the means sold by Druggists. R. V. Pierce, M. D. Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y.

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PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

HUNTINGDON was laid out in 1774 and its citizens are talking about doing something in the centennial lane.

THE trial of Beighly, charged with the murder of Kerr, is postponed to the May term of the Westmoreland county court, because a sufficient number of jourors had not been properly drawn for the trial at this term of court.

THE Miners' Journal says the small pox has prevailed in Pottsville more this winter than for a long while, and it is still prevailing in certain surburbs with considerable violence.

THE Common Council of Philadelphia recommends that the houses of ill-fame be licensed. In St. Louis the license system has resulted in preventing much of the evil experienced prior to its introduction.

MESSRS. ROBERT STRANAHAN, George Vaughn and A. A. Heath, of Mercer, have accepted the proposition of the people of Jamestown to donate two acres of land, and twelve hundred dollars to the enterprise, and will erect an extensive machine shop at that place, in which they will envest some twelve thousand dollars. Jamestown is looking up, and her citizens certainly manifest a progressive spirit.

THE North East Sun says the wife of Henry Coolidge, living near Raymond's mill, while attending a protracted meeting in the Greenfield church, some three weeks ago, suddenly arose and made some ridiculous remarks, since when she has been a raving maniac. Up to the occasion mentioned, she had shown no signs of the of loss of mind. This makes the second case of the kind near North East within a few weeks.—Sharpsville Advertiser.

ELDER HERRING, of Spring Creek, Warren county, writes an account to the Corry Republican of what he deems a most commendable act of young people of that place. Religious services had been fixed in a hall opposite one in which a dance had long previous been arranged for on the same evening. To the astonishment of the brethern, the young men and women postponed the dance and attended religious services, after which the dance went on with great eclat. The Elder was delighted, and winds up his report with the ejaculation: "God bless and multiply such principles."

Now that the question of the repeal of Local Option Law is being agitated, a good point might be made by the advocates of repeal, by citing the remarkable change the law has produced in the apple crop. Cider made from apples grown in counties where the citizens voted for the law, and which during the old license times was harmless, but exhilarating drink, now makes drunk come quick and thorough, and men in these localities who partake of it suddenly find themselves helplessly debauched and ready to do all sorts of mean acts under its baneful influence.

A MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

ROW AT A COLORED CHURCH—TWO PEOPLE SHOT AT BROWN'S CHAPEL—ONE PROBABLY FATALLY INJURED—THE SHOOTIST IN JAIL.

During service at Brown's Chapel, (African M. E. Church), corner of Boyle and Hemlock streets, Allegheny, between ten and eleven o'clock on Thursday night, a number of young colored desperadoes, who seem to have been attending the ministrations of the sanctuary for some time back for the express purpose of annoying the congregation, got into a dispute with the sexton, a man named Barnes, on account of their running in and out of the building. At length the sextox threatened to call the police, which angered one of the crew, named Albert Gordon, who drew a revolver and fired at the Sexton, but missed him. Some of the bystanders at this point interfered, when Gordon opened a miscellaneous fire on the crowd. At the second fire a man named Joseph Smith received the ball in his side, the missile penetrating his liver. The third shot took effect on a colored boy named William Scott, inflicting a slight scalp wound.

By this time officers Mitchel and Cornelius reached the place, and captured the murderous moke, whom they conducted to the lock-up. When placed in the cell Gordon appeared to be much under the influence of the ardent, and denied having done the shooting. The officers, however, think his conduct indicative of possuming, and paid but little attention to his protestations.

Yesterday morning the father of the wounded man preferred a charge of felonious assault and battery against Gordon who was committed to jail to await the result of Smith's injuries.

Drs. Ahl and Herron made several efforts yesterday to find the ball but were unable to find it by probing. They think the ball is lodged in the liver, and consider the patient's case very critical.

Gordon is considered a very worthless character. He is about eighteen years of age, and has recently been in the employ of Dr. Sprecher, on Penn street.

Residents in the neighborhood of Brown Chapel complain that the revival in progress there is not more productive of grace than ruffianism on account of the disreputable characters who hang around the outside of the building every night. They also complain that the police manifest a great reluctance toward interfering with the sport of the colored rowdies. It might be well to put the matter in charge of Benjamin Franklin Gross, the colored innovation who lately abandoned the police force in disgust. He might bring order out of chaos by either driving the rowdy element inside of the building or off the ground.

It is said the locality is carefully avoided by gentlemen who have occasion to pass that way after night in company with ladies.

Since the above was written we hear that the wounded man's condition has greatly improved, but it appears impossible to extract the ball.

NEEDS EXPLANATION.

ANOTHER UNPUBLISHED TRANSACTION OF THE WATER BOND RING.

The Pittsburgh correspondent of the New York Times, reliable Republican authority at least, writes to that paper concerning a transaction not generally known but retailed in whispers for the past two months. The allegations are as follows:

It is stated that $75,000 worth of water bonds with the stubs, were cut from the back of the bond book and forwarded to Philadelphia where they were hypothecated and the proceeds—$65,000—employed in floating the———savings bank through the financial revulsion. This institution suspended during the early days of the panic, and, it is avered, only opened its doors after the receipt of the money derived from the sale of the water bonds mentioned. When the revelations were made concerning the National bank and its transactions in the city papers, the men engaged in this $75,000 operation became frightened and sought to avoid the consequences of an expose of their illegal financiering. The bonds sent to Philaelphia were obtained and returned in a stealthy manner to the city, where, it is charged, they were canceled in the presence of the controller and the money covered into the treasury. Mr. McGowan, who was controller at the time, but resigned in consequnse of the bond troubles, admitted in his evidence before the Finance committee that certain bonds had passed out of his hands, 'but thank God they are now in his safe again.' These, it is now said, are the securites used for the benefit of the bank. The names mentioned in connection with this transaction include a prominent national-bank official, two leading business men, and a candidate for a city office."

In this connection it may be stated that the Finance Committee owe it to the public to probe this matter to the bottom. It would be expecting too much to imagine for a moment that their high mightinesses would care to begin the investigation prior to the election, as that might work injury to the party, and the taxpayers must perforce be content to wait. But the public forbearance has been so overtaxed of late that unmistakable signs of impatience appear on all sides. The Finance Committee owe it to themselves, to their individual characters, to let the truth be known, and remove the meshes of mystery in which the discreditable (to use the words of a Christian statesman) deeds of the Water Bond Ring are tangled.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE LADY.

A venerable and estimable lady, who has resided in Davenport since 1853, passed away yesterday morning—Mrs. Ellenor Eagal, the mother of Judge T. D. Eagal. She expired at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. W. K. Lindsay, corner Third and Howell streets.

Mrs. Eagal was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 5th of May, 1795. When a child she crossed the Alleghenies in one of the then famous, and now historic "road wagons," with her parents to the village of Pittsburgh. After several years residence in that place, her parents returned to Philadelphia, and there she lived with them until after her marriage. In 1819 she again emigrated to Pittsburgh with her husband, residing there until the year 1839, when, being a widow, she became a member of the family of Mr. Lindsay, her son-in-law, and with him she went to Wheeling, Va., and resided there until 1845. In the latter year, Mr. Lindsay moved to St. Louis, Mrs. Eagal accompanying him, and in 1853 she came to Davenport with him—and here she has lived ever since, an intelligent lady, lovely in her old age, and winning the warm esteem of all who became acquainted with her.

When a young woman, Mrs. Eagal was considered one of the finest sopranos of her day. She was the leading soprano—"air singer" in those days—in the first sacred concert given in Pittsburgh. For many years she was principal lady singer in the choir of Trinity Church at Pittsburgh—a choir that was the most noted in all that region for nearly a decade. She moved in the best circles of the city—and her reminiscences of society of that day, and of prominent people of her time, with whom she became acquainted, were interesting indeed. She was a true Christian throughout her eventful life, and was a good and noble mother. For nearly nine years she has been an invalid.

Two sons survive her—Judge T. D. Eagal, of this city, and John H. Eagal, of Indianapolis, Ind. Others of her children have been dead several years. The number of her grand and great-grand children is large indeed—almost enough to be called a host.

The funeral of the venerable Mrs. Eagal, at the Cathedral, on Sunday afternoon, was attended by a large number of people. The services were conducted by Bishop Lee, assisted by the Revs. Lounsbery and Goodhue. The Bishop's discourse was listened to with earnest attention. His text was Psalm 71: 18, "Now, also, when I am old and grey-headed, O God forsake me not!" Mrs. Eagal was the oldest member of the Cathedral congregation, and was the first person whose obsequies were attended within the Cathedral walls.—[Davenport Gazette, Feb. 10.

[The subject of the above obituary has many friends and relatives in this city, who can bear testimony to her eminent virtues and who sincerely share the regret of her kindred at her home.]

ANOTHER CHRISTAIN STATESMAN.

SQUEERS OUT DONE—THE CASSVILLE SCHOOL SCANDAL.

We noticed yesterday the case of A. L. Guss, late Superintendent of the Cassville Soldiers Orphan School, against whom Miss Handcuff made such damaging revelations.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House that went to Cassville to investigate the matter took the testimony of some twenty-five witnesses at Huntingdon, mostly young men and women who had attended the school and residents of the town.

The evidence, which appears to be conclusive, shows that for years Guss has used his position to debauch the daughters of our fallen soldiers, committed to his care. His ends he accomplished by terrorism, and that he should have been allowed to continue his nefarious practices so long unmolested is a damning disgrace to the State school authorities.

The Cassville school is about fifteen miles from Huntingdon, and was originally started as a Female Seminary, but proving a financial failure was sold out at Sheriff's sale and bought by the loyal Rev. Guss, who converted it into a soldiers' orphan school, and since then he has been receiving from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars a year from the State. Last year there were 169 pupils at the school—74 females and 95 males—and the school received $27,191 from the State.

The education of the children has been a regular sham, the graduates turned out exhibiting no more proficiency than is common in the regular classes of our commonest backwoods schools. One instance is given of a young lady graduate who read at a school celebration a remarkably well written essay, highly eulogistic of the school, its great usefulness, and exalting to the skies its reverend principal, Guss. This essay, it has been proven was written by Guss, who forced the girl to read it. Boys testified they had been forced to sign certificates exonerating Guss from the charges made against him.

The investigation so far shows that Squeer's Yorkshire school was a model institution compared with the one run by this Cassville monstrosity.

The Committee will visit Huntingdon again to take further testimony, and it is said the Grand Army of the Republic will espouse the cause of the unfortunates and do every thing possible to bring the ex-Reverend criminal to justice.

Guss is described as a great burly man, in whose cranium animal passions are so strongly predominant, and whose liniaments show his bestial character so unmistakably that it seems strange that any body of men in public position could be so deceived by him.

SATISFACTORILY SETTLED.

The case of the Keystone Bridge Company and the Illinois and St. Louis Railroad, which had been admitted to arbitration, has been compromised. The case grew out of the building of the superstructure of the great bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, and involved a difference of about $500,000. Under the terms of the arbitration the decision of the matter in controversy was to be submitted to Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, as sole judge of the law, and James Park, Jr., Esq., of Allegheny, as sole judge of the facts. Owing to the illness of Mr. Park, the hearing in the case was postponed until the present week. Last week the counsel of both parties met in New York with representatives of both bridge companies, and after several days' consultation an amicable adjustment was effected. The Keystone Bridge company is to receive some $250,000, including $125,000 retained per centage upon the estimate of the work as it progressed. The Keystone Bridge Company was represented by Solomon Schoyer, Jr., and the settlement was in every way favorable to that company.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ITS DEATH BY JUDGE STOWE.

In the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday, Judge Stowe and Collier on the bench, a decree was rendered on the application of W. C. Aughinbaugh for an injunction restraining the city from accepting the provisions of the new charter.

The following opinion was pronounced by Judge Stowe:

Whatever questions might have been raised in regard to the power of the Constitutional Convention to provide in the first section of the schedule that "this Constitution shall take effect on the first day of January, 1874, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein" previous to its adoption, the Constitution having been accepted by the people and fully recognized and acknowledged by the political power of the State as the fundamental law, the judicial power is now bound to recognize and enforce it.

"Judges must merely enforce such Constitutions as the people themselves have been pleased to put in operation."—Justice Woodbury in Luther vs. Borden, 7 Howard.

In addition to this well established principle of law, which applies where there has been nothing more than a recognition of a Constitution by the political power in a Government, the judges of the court having each sworn to support the Constitution now in force—the plainest principles of honesty and duty to the law, as to their own consciences, compels them to hold that for all purposes, but those excepted in the section above cited, the present Constitution of this State took effect upon the first day of January, 1874.

The act to recognize the local government of the city of Pittsburgh having been regularly passed by the Legislature of 1873, was approved January, 7th, 1874. On the 1st of January, 1874, when the new Constitution (as we must declare) went into operation, the so-called act had no more legal vitality than when it was first introduced into the Legislature for consideration, and it is not saved by anything in the present Constitution authorizing its approval by the Governor so as to impart life to it.

The power of the Governor to sign the bill as to allow it to become a law by holding it for three days after the meeting of the Legislature of 1874, as provided in the twenty-third section of the Constitution of 1838, was struck down by the present Constitution the moment it lost its effect, and therefore the approval of the Governor was unauthorized and the act *is* null and void.

In accordance with these views, an believing that this Court has power to grant relief, as prayed for in the fourth and fifth specification of prayer for relief, it is now ordered, decreed and directed that, a preliminary injunction be issued as prayed for in said fourth and fifth specifications, restraining the councils of the city of Pittsburgh from passing and enforcing a new apportionment as provided in the bill entitled "An act to Reorganize the Local Government of the City of Pittsburgh, &c." and from causing an election to be held in accordance with such appointment; and the provisions of said bill. And also restraining James Littell, John R. McCune, S. P. Fulton, W. W. Thompson and Charles Meyran (the committee appointed by said councils to carry into effect a resolution thereof and the provisions of the said bill respecting the said apportionment) from carrying into effect the resolution and the provisions of Section 2 of Article 24 in said bill, providing for a new apportionment upon security being entered as required by law in the sum of $500.

BY THE COURT.

I concur in the foregoing opinion.

JAMES P. STERRETT,
Presiding Judge.

DISTRESSING DEATH.

THE SON OF A WORTHY CITIZEN ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTS HIMSELF WHILE PLAYING WITH A REVOLVER.

A very distressing accident, attended with a fatal result, brought affliction to the house of a very worthy family, residents of Marion street, in the Sixth ward. Shortly before noon yesterday Gerald M. Griffin, a youth aged thirteen years, during the absence of his father at church, produced a revolver, of which he had gained possession without his parents' knowledge, on last Friday, and commenced to flourish it in the presence of his younger brother. He had taken the precaution to place the head of the hammer "dead"—that is, between two cartridges. In a sudden fit of playfulness, he cocked the revolver, and imagining, it is believed, that the hammer would fall "dead," he placed the muzzle to his breast. He said to his brother, "Look here, Johnnie," and at once pulled the trigger. The fatal bullet sped to the heart. Young Griffin run around in a circle several times, and fell to the ground, whispering faintly "I'm shot; send for a doctor." His mother, at this moment, entered the room, alarmed at the sound of the shot. Her son, just as she reached his side, turned one look upon her and then expired.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest in the case yesterday, at which the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts above related. Mr. Griffin, father of deceased, was formerly Jury Commissioner, and together with his wife enjoys the esteem of all who know them. In their sad affliction they have the sympathy of many friends.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD YESTERDAY—MONTHLY REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph;

BONDS.

Gold	112¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881	120¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	120
Five-Twenties, 1865	120¼
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new)	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	120¼
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	119¾
Ten-Forties	110¾
Ten-Forties (registered)	110
Currency Sixes	122
New Five Per Cents	105¾

STOCKS.

Western Union	75
Adams Express	95¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	64
American Express	71½
United States Express	42
Pacific Mail	40¾
New York Central	104¾
Erie	17¾
Reading	91
Michigan Central	94
Michigan Southern	88
Union Pacific	105¾
Illinois Central	88¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	98
Northwestern	75
Northwestern preferred	86¾
Northwestern guaranteed	93
Rock Island	107
New York, Chicago and St. Paul	38
New York, Chicago and St. Paul preferred	87¾
Toledo and Wabash	30
Fort Wayne	96
Chicago and Alton	111
Chicago and Alton preferred	133
Ohio and Mississippi	46¾
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	97
Burlington and Quincy	131
Lake Shore	84
Panama	3
Illinois Central	136¾
Union Pacific	38¾
Central Pacific	96¾
Union	85¾
Hartford and Erie	11¾
Delaware & Lackawanna	91

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Following are the closing quotations as of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	120
Five-Twenties, 1865	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new)	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	120
Five-Twenties, 1868	119¾
Ten-Forties	110¾

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	484
N. Jersey	94¾
Missouri, old	86¼
Tennessee, new	80
Virginia, new	67
Virginia, old	58
North Carolina, old	18
North Carolina, new	18

STOCKS.

Canton	75
Western Union Telegraph	75¾
Quick Silver	33¾
Adams Express	95
Fargo	77
American Express	71¾
United States Express	42
Pacific Mail	40¾
New York Central	104¾
Erie	17¾
Erie preferred	36
Harlem	134
Harlem preferred	134
Michigan Central	94
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	96¾
Northwestern common	75
Northwestern preferred	86¾
Rock Island	107¾
New Jersey Central	93¾
St. Paul	38¾
St. Paul preferred	87¾
Toledo and Wabash	30
Toledo and Wabash preferred	96
Fort Wayne	96¾
Terre Haute	34
Terre Haute preferred	84
B. H. and E	11
Chicago and Alton	111¾
Chicago and Alton preferred	134
Ohio and Mississippi	46¾
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	97
Burlington and Quincy	131
Lake Shore	84¾
Panama	3
Illinois Central	136¾
Union Pacific	38¾
Central Pacific	96¾
Union	85¾
Hartford and Erie	11¾
Delaware & Lackawanna	91

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, February 19, 1874.

REMARKS—The improvement we have before noted in trade continues, with an increased demand for most of the leading articles. As relates to prices we have no particular change to note for the spring trade. The most extensive preparations have been made and country merchants will find it to their advantage to give our merchants a call before going further east. By so doing they will save both time and money. Flour—The market was steady, with a fair demand for leading articles; the principal dealers have a good stock on hand; the strong competition among dealers makes Pittsburgh one of the cheapest markets in the West. Butter—Notwithstanding liberal receipts, the market was very firm and all choice lots found ready purchasers at current rates. Bacon—The demand was fair and sales regular at prices that have ruled for some time; the stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. Cheese—We have to report a firm market and a good local demand; the receipts for some time have been very light; the advance before noted has been maintained. Apples—The market was a quiet one; the sales were confined to the wants of the home trade; prices are without change.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,942	Apples, bbls	260
Corn, sks	850	Wheat, sks	644
Bacon, pcs	1,200	Butter, pkgs	36
Barley, sks	117	Oats sks	1,225
Potatoes, bush	1,168	Bacon, tcs	117
Rye, sks	653		

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLE BUTTER—The firmness we have noted in regard to this article continues and the already high price of good butter has increased the demand for this article very materially; the rates are 65@75c per gallon.

APPLES—The receipts were only moderate; the offerings, however, were fully up with the demand; we quote common to fair at $2 50@3 00; good to prime $3 50@4 00; choice $4 50 per bbl.

ASHES—The market was dull and prices unchanged.

ALES—The demand was fair and sales regular. Following are the current rates: India ale $11 per barrel; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $8@9; half barrels in proportion.

BEANS—The market is well supplied; since the late advance in potatoes the demand for beans has steadily increased; the current rates are $2@2 25 per bushel.

BEESWAX—With a falling off in receipts the market has become firmer; held at 27@30c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We have to report a very dull market; the sales made are barely worth reporting; we quote to the trade 3½c per lb; in a small way 3¾@4c per lb.

BUTTER—The receipts continue liberal; there are, however, purchasers for all that arrives provided the quality is all right; the quotations were, common to medium 12@18c; fair to good 25@30c; prime to choice 35@38c with some lots at 40c.

BAGGING—The demand was fair and sales regular; we quote Penn mill two bushels 35c; two and a half bushels 42c; three bushels 50c each.

BROOM CORN—The demand is improving; the rates are; red 5½@6½c; green 7@8c; hurl 9@10c per lb.

BROOMS—The factory rates are: No 2, $2 00 per doz; No 3, $2 50; No 4, $3 00; No 5, $3 25; No 6, $3 50; carpet brooms, $4 00; toy brooms and whisps, $1 50@2 00; in a jobbing way from store 25@37c per dozen is added.

CEMENT AND LIME—The market is well supplied. The rates are: Rosedale $4@4 50 per barrel; Louisville $2 50; Cumberland $2 50; Caledonia plaster eastern $4 50; Michigan $3 50@3 75; Lime—Cleveland white, Toledo and Freemont $2 per barrel.

CRACKERS—The card rates are: water 7½c, oyster 6½@7c; soda, extra 9½c; butter 7c; Boston, extra 9½c; Scotch biscuit 11½ c, ginger snaps 11c; hard times 10c; Graham 7c.

CHEESE—The market was decidedly firm, particularly for choice lots. The rates are: prime Ohio Factory to the trade 15½@16c; in a small way at 16½@17c; New York Goshen 16@17c per lb.; Ohio Sweitzer 17@18c per lb.

COKE—The demand is improving; the market could not be called an active one. Prices are very unsatisfactory. We quote Connellsville at $3 25 per ton free on cars here.

CRANBERRIES—We note sales in a general way at $10@12 50; boxes $3 50@4 per box.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was very firm. The advance before noted has been maintained; apples 8@9c; peaches, mixed 10@12c; halves 14@15c; peeled 18@20c.

EGGS—The market was quiet with sales at 21@22c per dozen.

FLOUR—Market quiet. Prices unchanged; we quote Spring wheat $7@7 50; red winter wheat $8@8 50; white wheat $9@9 50. Rye flour steady $5 50@5 75 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market was steady with a fair trade demand; wheat unchanged; Red winter $1 55@1 60; white $1 68@1 70 per bushel. Oats are in better supply; holders more anxious to realize, but refuse to make concessions; we quote mixed at 52c; white 55c. Corn—Ear dull and prices uncertain 65@70c; shelled 71@73c; sales have fallen off. Rye—We are reported a firm market and a good local demand at $1@1 05 per bushel. Barley is without movement.

FISH—Dealers report a good trade demand; the rates are extra No 1 mess mackerel $36 00, No 1 mess mackerel $34 00; extra No 1 shore mackerel $29 00; No 1 shore mackerel $25 00; extra No 1 bay mackerel $29 00; No 1 bay mackerel $20; extra No 2 shore mackerel $18 00; No 2 large bay mackerel $16 00; large No 3 bay mackerel $13 50@14 00; medium No 3 mackerel $12 00; split labrador herring $8 50; split shore herring $7 00; smoked bloater herring $2. Whitefish per half barrel $7 00; lake trout per half barrel $7 00; large Georges codfish, per 100 lbs, $6 50; medium do. $6 00; large grand bank codfish $5 50; medium do $5. Lake herring, ½ bbls $4 50; ½ bbls $2 50.

GROCERIES—Dealers report a fair local demand for most articles. There is, however, ample room for improvement; dealers are still waiting for that rio telegram; after that arrives look out. The present rates are:

Coffee—Choice Rio 32@33c; good to prime 31@32c; fair 28@29c; Roasted one pound packages 35c; loose 34½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 12¼c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11¾c; Standard A 10¾c; B 10¼c; Ex. C 10¼c; Circle C 9¾c; Franklin Extra C 9¼c; Franklin No. 2 Extra C 9½; Yellow Sugars 8@9c, as to quality.

Molasses—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old 70@75c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 60c; amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9½c; Patna 8¼c; Rangoon 8@8¼c.

Candles—Mould candles 11¼c; sterine 14c; star do. 19c.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 75 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7¼c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

Oat Meal—Per keg $4 50; per barrel $8 50. Pearl barley, Nos. 3 and 4 7½c per pound.

HAY—The market is well supplied; we note sales of baled at $18@22 per ton; wagon hay $22@28.

HOMINY—Market quiet with sales at $5@5 25 per barrel.

ONIONS—The supply was equal to the demand; the current rates are $6@7 per barrel.

POTATOES—The market could not be called so firm; the receipts have largely increased and holders are more anxious to sell; we quote nominally peach blows and early rose $1 25 per bushel on the track; $1 35@1 40 in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—Demand firm; dressed chickens 10@12c per lb. Turkeys 15@16c. Ducks 13@15c. Geese 8@10c per lb.

PROVISIONS—The demand was firm and sales regular at the following: Hams 13c; shoulders 9¾c; plain 8¾c; breakfast bacon 12c; extra s. c. dried beef 16½c; beef tongues $7 20 per dozen; rib sides 9½c; short rib 9¾c; clear 10¼c; mess pork $15 75; ham sausage 11c; lard tierces 10¼c; half barrels 11c, buckets 11¾c; do in 3 lb caddies 12¾c.

WHISKY—Sales of highwines at $1 03@1 05 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, February 19, 1874.

REMARKS—The market was a quiet one, dealers being apart in their views. Hence, we have but few sales to record. Prices in the oil regions are about the same as the day previous. The latest dispatches received quotes the market firmer and holders asking an advance. Below will be found the sales that were reported:

CRUDE.

The only change we have to note is a firmer feeling among holders. The following sales were reported at

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls	Union	$1 98
6,000 do	United	1 85
1,000 do	at wells	1 60

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have not a single new feature to note in regard to refined, prices being the same as the day previous, viz: 13¼c free on cars at works.

Philadelphia—Spot 14¼c; February 14¾c; March 15¼@15c¾; April 16@16½c.

New York—Market firm; spot 15½c; February 16c; March 16½c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market has been quiet for some time; we quote City at $1 75; Country at $1 70.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, February 18.—The Herald says: The petroleum markets were firmer, with a tendency to advance. On the Upper Road the market opened at $2 05 and closed firm at $2 10. The market at Oil City quoted at $1 95. At Parker's the market was quiet and firm at $1 90 for Union and $1 85 for United. The home refined market was 8¼c in bulk and 13½c in barrels. Following were the sales and re-sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls	spot		$2 05
1,000	do	do	2 07½
500	do	do	2 07¼
500	do	do	2 10

OIL CITY.

1,500	do	do	1 95

PARKER'S.

1,000	do	Union	1 98
5,000	do	United	1 85
1,000	do	do	1 85
1,000	do	do	1 60

NEW YORK, February 18.—Closing of the 17th.—Advanced prices ruling firm. Sales 3,000 bbls; refined, prompt delivery, 15¾c; 2,500 do February 16c; 5,000 barrels March 16¼c; 3,000 barrels for first half of March 15¾c; 3,000 do 15¾c, closing at 16c, spot; delivery 16¼@16½c March; crude in bulk stronger; sales 1,500 bbls spot at 17¼c; 400 do March 7½c; Philadelphia delivery—Refined firmer at 15c spot; 15½@15¾c March contracts; 5,000 March, 1st to 10th sold at 15c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.—Market quiet; S. W. 14½c; crude, 7c; cases, 18½c; sales, none; futures, February, 14¾c; March, 15¼@15¾c; April, 16@16½c.

OIL CITY, February 18.—Market quiet at $1 95; United $1 60; upper road $2 05.

TITUSVILLE, February 18. — Market very unsettled at $2 07½ bid.

TIDIOUTE, February 18.—The market is firmer at $1 80@1 82½.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 18.—Market steady at $1 95@2 00.

ROUSEVILLE, February 18.—Market firmer; no sellers; can't quote.

PARKER'S LANDING, February 18.—Market quiet but firmer; Union $1 90@1 95; other lines $1 80@1 85.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1874.

FREIGHTS.

There has been a heavy reduction in freights during the past week on the Pennsylvania Railroad from here east, and the current rates were as follows: To New York, cattle, $45 per car; hogs, $40 50; sheep, $40. To Philadelphia and Baltimore—cattle, $40 per car; hogs, $44; sheep, $36. The rates prior to the reduction were as follows: To New York—cattle, $80; hogs, $88; sheep, $50. To Philadelphia and Baltimore—cattle, $70; hogs, $77; sheep, $63, showing a reduction of nearly one-half, and dealers certainly have no reason to complain as regards freights, although they are apprehensive that they will not be allowed to remain where they are very long.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle this week to this time have been fair both of through and way stock. The market has ruled fair and trade moderately active on best grades at ¼c advance. Very little stock went forward in first hands. Not much change in common grades. Most everything sold and market closed firm at the following rates:

PRICES.

Extra cattle, fine and smooth			$6 25@6 50
Prime	"	"	5 90@6 00
Good	"	"	5 50@5 75
Fair	"	"	4 75@5 25
Common			4 10@4 50

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs this week so far have been heavy and in quality common. The feeling is not so good as at the first of the week. All grades of prime from 10@25c since Monday; common from 25@75c. A great many light, thin hogs offering at present, which are hard to sell at any price. A good many of the common grades remain unsold. Most of the prime grades cleaned up and shipped out. Market dull at the following

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 30@6 40
Prime "	6 00@6 25
Good mixed	5 75@5 90
Yorkers	5 30@5 40

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was fair. The quality was mostly of the common grades. The market is active and prices a shade higher than last week. Most all the stock is shipped out. Trade closes firm at the following

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool			$6 25@6 75
Prime 95 lbs	"	"	5 90@6 00
Prime 90 lbs	"	"	5 75@5 80
Good 85 lbs	"	"	5 50@5 50

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1874.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle in sales was not a large one, making in the aggregate about 700 head, or some 200 head below that of the previous week. Trade opened up lively and continued so to the close. The result was the bulk of the sales were made long before noon. The pens presented a deserted appearance. There was a differ ence of opinion in regard to values, whilst all agreed that trade was active. Others contended that prices were no better, and that the advantage of Chicago dealers of $25 per car on freight was a material drawback in this market, all things taken into consideration. The outlook at present was not, to say the least, a favorable one so far as dealers here are concerned. The following are the rates, and dealers can form their own opinion as to how they compare with last week:

PRICES.

Extra butchers' cattle	$6 75@7 00
Prime cattle	6 25@6 50
Medium to good	5 50@6 00
Common to fair	4 50@5 00
Stockers	3 50@4 00
Old cows, bulls, etc	3 00@3 50

It may be proper to mention that there were a fair number of country buyers in attendance, but as stockers for sales were limited these operations did not count much.

SHEEP.

The offerings were very light and did not exceed 375 head, a rather small lot to make a market of, besides most of them were of an inferior quality. The bad roads had, no doubt, a good deal to do with the receipts. The following are the rates that were current:

PRICES.

Prime to extra	$6 50@7 00
Medium to good	5 50@6 00
Common to fair	4 50@5 00

HOGS.

The offerings were quite light and held principally by regular dealers. There was, however, a good demand and prices in a retail way ranged from $6@6 75 per cwt. Butchers took hold very sparingly.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 19, 1873.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. The supply here has been very materially reduced. The Eastern markets are reported quiet, with scarcely anything doing, so far as we could learn. No decline in prices have taken place. In the absence of sales we quote nominally as follows: Pulled wools 35@40c; fleece 45@50, as per quality and condition. A few scattering lots are still in first hands. They are held at such figures as virtually places them outside the market.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Treasury disbursements $190,000. Customs receipts $463,000. Produce exports for the week $4,345,590. Money closed at 4 per cent. on stocks, 3 per cent. on governments and 5 per cent. on prime business paper. Sterling very dull at $4 84½ for sixty days and $4 87½@4 88 for sight.

Gold ranged at 112½@112¾, and closed at 112¾. Carrying rates 2@4½ per cent. and flat for borrowing. Clearings $48,000,000. State bonds quiet. Tennessees, old and new, higher. Governments closed firm and steady.

Stocks opened strong and continued to advance until the second board. During the afternoon a reaction of ¼ to ¾ per cent. occurred, but in the final dealings the market was strong and prices were generally at the highest point of the day. The advance was ¼@2¾ per cent., Harlem making the greatest advance. Next followed Western Union and Wabash. The other Vanderbilts St. Paul and Union Pacific were also strong. Stockholders of Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway have been notified to be particular not to assign or dispose of their proxies without knowing the directory for which they will be voted. The stock sales between ten and two o'clock were 112,000 shares, of which 37,000 were Western Union, 14,000 Union Pacific, 10,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Northwestern, 3,500 Harlem. The governing committee of the stock exchange are still in session on the forgery business. Nothing definite has been made public. A pamphlet, circulated by a foreign banking firm, addressed to first mortgage bondholders of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad proposing foreclosure and reorganization. The Company, under the first mortgage firm, represents two millions of bonds held by foreigners, with whom the American bondholders to an amount of a million and a quarter, have united.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Cotton weak at 16¼c. Flour steady with a good demand; receipts 8,000; superfine western and state $5 90@6 25. White wheat extra $7@8 15; extra Ohio $7 40@8. Whisky a shade easier at $1 01½. Wheat more doing and higher; No 2 spring $1 48@1 52½; No 3 do $1 46@1 47½; No 1 Milwaukee, Minnesota and Duluth $1 57@1 60. Rye quiet at $1 07@1 08. Barley dull and nominal. Malt quiet. Corn, common to prime new western mixed 78@79c; high mixed and yellow western 79@80c; mixed western 55@61c; white 60@62c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet. Petroleum firmer; crude 8½c spot; 8c for April; refined 15¾c for spot. Turpentine heavy at 48c. Leather firm at 27½@30c. Wool firm. Domestic fleece 40@70c. Tabbed 55c. Pork heavy at $15 80; beef and cutmeats unchanged; middles firm; long clear 8½@8¾c; short clear 8¾@8¾c, lard steadier at 9 1-16. Butter firm at 25@37c. Cheese firm 11@16½c.

DRY GOODS.

There was a marked improvement in the jobbing trade to-day and a fair movement in fancy and staple cotton and woolen goods from first hands. Cotton goods steady and unchanged in price. Cheviot shirtings more active. The Daily Bulletin says: Prints in steady package and piece demand. Worsted dress selling freely. Cottonade active. Medium and fine fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings in better request.

CHICAGO, February 18.—Flour dull; only local trade. Wheat, demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 $1 21@1 21½; No 3 $1 19; cash $1 20; seller March $1 25½; seller April No. 3 $1 14. Corn, demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 57½c cash; 57¾c seller March; 28¾c seller April; 62½c seller May. Oats, demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 42c cash; 42½c seller March; 46¼c seller May; rejected 36c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 84@84½c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 1 regular nominal $1 80; sales northwestern $1 85@1 86½; No. 3 $1 63. Pork dull and declined $14@15 each; $14 20 seller March; $14 40 seller April. Lard dull $9 15 cash; seller March $9. Bulkmeats steady and in moderate demand and unchanged. Whisky dull and market unsettled 95c.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Oats dull at 46@53c. Wheat dull at $1 40@1 43. Corn dull at 58@60c. Rye firm at $1 01. Barley firm; No. 2 $1 80@1 85. Pork dull and nominal at $15. Lard dull and nominal; steam 8½c; kettle 9@9 1-16c. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 7½@7¾c; clear 7¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8¾@8¾c; clear 8¼c. Hogs active; light selling at $5 80@5 85; heavy scarce at $5 90@6; receipts 2,301; shipments 205. Whisky in fair demand and market firm at 95c.

CLEVELAND, February 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 red, $1 56@1 57; No. 2, $1 45. Corn quiet; old mixed 69@70c; new, 65@66c; low mixed 67c. Oats steady; No. 1 State 42c.

TOLEDO, O., February 18.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; amber Michigan $1 47½; seller March $1 48@1 49; seller April $1 52@1 53; seller May $1 56; No. 1 red $1 52½. Corn—demand fair and market firm; high mixed new 60c; low mixed, new 58c; No. grade, new 56@56½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 49c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.—Flour quiet—Superfine, $5 @5 50. Wheat dull; amber $1 75@1 76; white $1 80@1 85. Rye 95c. Corn dull; yellow 75@77c. Oats unsettled; State and western white 58@65; Petroleum unchanged. Whiskey unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, February 18.—Flour dull; superfine $6 25. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 23½; No 2, $1 21. Oats dull; No 2, 40½c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed, 56c. Rye in fair demand and market firm; No 1, 80c. Barley stronger; No 2, $1 86; No 3, $1 62.

LOUISVILLE, February 18.—Cotton easier at 15c. Flour and wheat nominal. Cotton firmer at 70@74c. Oats 58@60c. Provisions quiet. Pork $15 12½@15 50. Bulk shoulders 6@6½c; clear rib 7@7¼c; clear 8½@8¾c. Bacon shoulders 7@7¼c; clear rib 8¾@8¾c; clear 9c. Sugar cured hams 12¼@12½c. Lard, tierces 9½@9¾c; keg 10@10½c. Whisky 94½c.

NASHVILLE, February 18.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand at 12¾@13¾c. Flour quiet at $6 50@9 00. Wheat quiet at $1 30@1 50. Corn and oats dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders 6½c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾c, all packed. Bacon shoulders 7¾c; sugar cured hams, new 12¾c. Whisky quiet at $1.

BALTIMORE, February 18.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 75c. Oats dull and weak; western 55c. Rye dull and lower at 93c. Provisions dull and flat, and nominally unchanged. Butter firmer and higher; western roll and tub 36@40c. Coffee dull at 24@26c. Whisky quiet and nominal at $1.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 19, 1874

	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	$ 95@1 00
Proof rectified	1 05@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 0
Imported brandy	6 00@9 0
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75
Holland Gin	2 90@5 50
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75
Port Wine	2 00@2 50
Port Wine "Crown,"	1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	5 50@6 00
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	1 75@2 00
Rum "New England,"	5 00@5 5
Rum "Jamaica,"	5 00@5 5

	Quarts.	Pints.
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$29 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 00@1 00	

BROOM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 19, 1874.

Shaker No. 1, ₱ dozen	$ 3 50
Shaker " 2, "	3 00
Hurl A " "	3 25
Hurl " 1, "	3 00
Hurl " 2, "	3 00
Plain Hurl	2 00
Western common	2 00
Broom corn, prime ₱ ton	150@180 00
Broom corn, common ₱ ton	140@160 00
Broom handles, ₱ 1,000, plain	18 00
Painted	30 00
Swallow brooms, ₱ dozen	
I C, 14x20, leaded	12 00
I X, 14x20, leaded	14 25

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 19, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	11½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	12 c
Fancy brands	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3¾@

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 19, 1874

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	20c
Beef, round steak, ₱ lb	18c
Fresh mutton, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh veal, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh pork, ₱ lb	12@15c
Corned beef, ₱ lb	10c
Ham, ₱ lb	18c
Pickled perk, ₱ lb	10c
Dried beef, ₱ lb	20c
Breakfast bacon, ₱ lb	14@16c
Sausage meat, ₱ lb	12½c

FISH.

Lake fish, ₱ lb	10 c

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	60@70c
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
Turkeys	$1 00@2 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ₱ dozen	40@75c
Malaga Grapes ₱ lb	35c
Grapes, ₱ lb	10@12c
Cranberries, per quart	20c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per peck	35c
Sweet potatoes, per half peck	30c
Turnips, per half peck	15c
Carrots, per bunch	5c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Beets, per bunch	6c
Cabbages, per head	5@15c
Lima Beans per quart	20
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	10c
Celery, 3 bunches	25c

BUTTER.

Prime to choice yellow print, per lb	40@45c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	20@25c
Cheese, per lb	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	35c

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 19, 1874

Manufacturers' rivised price list of wrought iron pipe, adopted September 9, 1873:

Inside diameter. Inches.	Plain Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe. Per foot.
BUTT ELDED.			
¼	10	22	24
⅜	10	22	42
½	12	22	56
¾	15	24	85
1	20	32	1 12
1¼	29	45	1 67
1½	39	60	2 25
2	50	85	2 69
LAP WELDED.			
2	70	1 15	3 66
2½	1 10	1 80	5 77
3	1 50	2 30	7 54
3½	1 85	3 00	9 05
4	2 50	3 50	10 72
4½	2 75	4 00	12 40
5	3 20	4 75	14 56
6	4 50	6 00	18 77
7	6 00	.....	23 41
8	7 00	.....	28 35
9	10 00	....	....
10	12 00	....	40 64

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Liberal discount to the trade.

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 19, 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 25
8d and 9d " " "	4 50
6d and 7d " " "	4 75
4d and 5d nails	5 00
3d nails	5 75
2d nails	7 00
FINE BLUED.	
3d	$7 25
2d	8 00
CASING.	
10d to 30d	5 50
8d and 9d	5 25
6d and 7d	5 75
FINISHING.	
10d to 30d	5 75
8d	6 00
6d	6 25
4d	6 50
CLINCH.	
Clinch nails	$6 00
CUT SPIKES.	
3 to 6 inch	4 50
BARREL.	
¾ inch	7 25
⅝ inch	6 00
½ inch	5 75
1¾ inch	6 25
1½ inch	5 50
1¼ inch	5 25

12¼c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, United States treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb. 19, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, per M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	30 00
Third common	25 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00
PLANED LUMBER.	
First common, ₱ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	34 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	34 00
Shelving on one side	32 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	34 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	34 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	32 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00
SHINGLES AND LATH.	
No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, Feb 19, 1874.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 case	t	$7 50 ₱ case
Less quantity		8 00 "
Greenwich Lye, (50 cases		7 25 "
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)		8 00 "
Less quantity		8 50 "
Bi carb soda—25 kegs		6 50@6 75 ₱ lb
Less quantity		7½@7¾c "
Sal soda—25 kegs		2½c "
Less quantity		3¼c "
al soda—25 bbls		2¾c "
Less quantity		3¼c "
Caustic soda—10 drums		8 c "
Less quantity		8¼c "
Copperas—20 bbls		1¾c "
Less quantity		2 c "
Porous alum—10 bbls		3¾c "
Less quantity		4 c "
Sulphuric acid		3 c "
Muriatic acid		4¼c "
Nitric acid		15 c "